# The New-York Times.

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## WASHINGTON NEWS.

### More Delegations Pouring Upon the President.

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### A Very Lively, Spicy, and Interesting Discussion.

### The Miscellaneous Appropriation Passed by the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 1.

A DELEGATION FROM MARYLAND VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

This morning a committee waited upon the President to present the resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Baltimore on the 26th ult. Mr. COX addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: At an overwhelming meeting of loyal citizens of Baltimore on Monday last, it was determined that a committee should present to you, in person, the resolutions adopted, with unexampled unanimity, on that occasion. We are here to-day for the purpose of performing that agreeable duty, and of expressing to you the great gratification with which the people of our State regard the humane, patriotic and statesmanlike course which you have pursued in the administration of national affairs. The gathering at Baltimore exceeded in numbers and in enthusiasm any previous demonstration known in that city. Parties were merged, men of every shade of opinion rallied to the support of the country's defender. Be assured, Sir, that in no State of equal population do you number a wider circle of truer friends and more staunch supporters than in Maryland. Startling will it be in history, incredible by those who come after us, that on the eve of no popular election of great public interest, without any of the customary occasions for a large public gathering, but a few months removed from the bloodiest and most disastrous civil war on record, it was thought expedient—I had almost said necessary—to give such expression and support through the masses as might nerve the courage and hold up the hands of a President of the nation, honestly intent on restoring our distracted Republic to its normal unity and prosperity. Loving the Union, and feeling that all we have and all we hope for rests in the Government of our fathers, we extend to you, and shall continue to extend to you, a cordial and unfaltering support, believing that the Union and Government have never possessed a truer friend or a more gallant champion. Your theory that the States cannot of their own volition leave the Union, and are therefore entitled to resume their relations to the General Government so soon as they shall have complied with the demands of the Constitution; that representation is inseparable from taxation, and should not be refused for a single moment, when offered upon a truly loyal basis; your maintenance of the Constitution in its integrity, and your deprecation of any improper or frequent interference with its provisions; your prompt and timely intervention in preventing a monstrous measure from becoming a law, thus saving the country from the violations of popular liberty and good Government which it would inevitably have entailed; your prompt, outspoken and thoroughly American utterances upon the birthday of WASHINGTON, each and all meet a hearty and unqualified response from us, and those whom we have the honor to represent. Entering upon public office at a period of extreme gloom and perplexity, it is not too much to say that at every stage of your progress you have proved yourself "master of the situation," performing deeds of lofty moral heroism and profound wisdom which have already endeared you to millions of your fellow citizens, and will place your name unperishably upon the page of our country's history. I have the honor, Sir, to present to you the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

The President having received the resolutions, responded in these words:

GENTLEMEN—I cannot make any formal speech in reply; but, in response to what has been said, I will simply remark that any policy, to which you have alluded as before the country, was not announced as the result of impulse, nor was it thrown out for any *ad captandum* purpose. It was announced as the result of convictions after mature considerations, as a necessary construction of the principles upon which this Government rests. That policy, which I honestly regard as being the best for the country, will continue before the people without the slightest deviation, and without being swerved from on my part. I do not say this in a spirit of menace or threat to anybody; but simply to give assurance that there shall be no abandonment of, and no shrinking from that policy, because it is believed that the very existence and perpetuity of the Government depend upon the maintenance of the principles which have thus been enunciated. I am not insensible to the remarks which have been made, accompanying the presentation of these resolutions. The mind and soul of a man who would not feel more or less inspired and impressed by what you have said, must be extremely dull and barren. I feel the full force of what you have spoken, and I think I know how to appreciate it; and thus feeling, I am impressed with the conviction that my duty must be performed without regard to consequences. Your encouragement at this particular time seems peculiarly appropriate; your countenance and proffers of support under the present circumstances, inspire me with a confidence, and a strength, and a hope, that the country will ultimately triumph, and those great principles will be sustained. It is not necessary for me to remark to you that I entered this contest at its very incipiency, and I have not deviated a single hair's breadth from the line of policy I then laid down. I stand now precisely on the same ground that I stood on in the Senate on the 18th and 19th days of December, 1860. I know that it has been said, and no doubt by many designedly said, that here is a President who was elected by a party, and who, on coming into power, abandoned that party; that he has "Tylerized" his Administration; that he has joined the Copperheads, and things of that kind. These things have no influence upon me; they fail wholly to drive me from the discharge of my duty. But if you and I, with others, have been employed for four years in resisting a separation and dissolution of the Union, and now have reached a point where resistance has ceased, if we can be instrumental in conciliating and bring back all the people to an earnest and loyal and thorough support of the Government, it seems to me that we are doing a great deal toward accomplishing the work we undertook. It happens, sometimes, in the history of families, if I may be permitted to use the illustration, that there are differences and feuds; but when those differences are understood and arranged, and when the feuds subside the parties can approach each other feeling more kindly toward those from whom they had been estranged than they did before. Then, I do not think we are doing wrong if, while maintaining principle, while trying to preserve the Government, we have succeeded in convincing of their error and bringing to the fold of their fathers those who strayed; I think this is a result of which all should be proud, and for which we should not be taunted. If I know myself, my only object is to preserve the Government. I want it to continue in loyal hands, and in none others. I hope that the time will soon come when the country will be thoroughly reconciled; but to secure all that is necessary for this purpose will require a severe struggle, for I am free to say to you that it is not worth while to disguise the fact that the very same spirit which animated the rebellion at one end of the line now exists at the other, to some extent. Before the recent rebellion there were one set of gentlemen who were trying to dissolve and break up the Government for the purpose of preserving the institution of Slavery; and another set of gentlemen were willing to break up the Government for the purpose of destroying Slavery, and they so avowed. Though these respective parties disagreed in the object they wished to accomplish, they agreed in one thing, and that was the destruction of the Government; and, so far as that point is concerned, the one was as culpable as the other. The blow was first struck at the Southern end of the line. It being struck there, the other spirit that was making war upon the principles of the Gorvernment must have something to vent itself upon, and it joined with those who were for the Union against those who were for the rebellion. But now, when rebellion is put down, if we find an attempt to change the character of the Government, we must equally resist. The attempt now is to consolidate, to concentrate power here. It is the destruction of the Government, and it is a manifestation of the same spirit which attempted to break up the Government. I stand opposed to both; I stand with you for the Government, for the Constitution, for the supremacy of the law, and for obedience to the laws and the Constitution. Let it be understood that so far as making candidates for the future is concerned, I have nothing to do with it. If I can be instrumental in accomplishing the great work we have undertaken, to bring about peace and harmony and reconciliation among all our people, and again place this Government upon its firm basis, I shall feel that I had reached the summit of my ambition. I have no other object in view, if I know my own heart and my own feelings. Gentlemen, permit me to thank you most sincerely for the encouragement you have given me, and for the countenance you have shown by thus timely coming forward in the great struggle for the first principles of free government.

The members of the Committee were then personally introduced to the President.

ANOTHER DELEGATION AND ANOTHER SIEGE AT SPEECH-MAKING.

The Maryland Committee had scarcely concluded their hand-shaking when the delegates to the Iron and Steel Convention called on the President. They were from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Georgia, Kentucky, New-York, Illinois, Mississippi, Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Michigan, Delaware, Ohio, Missouri, and other States. Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania accompanied the delegation. Capt. E. B. WARD, of Detroit, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, presented the gentlemen who were representatives to the Convention held yesterday, to the President, remarking, substantially: We have come to tender our respects; we are a convention of workingmen, representing one hundred and fifty thousand employes, with their families, seven hundred and fifty thousand people in various States. They are trying to get Congress to raise the duties on their manufactures, and as far as possible assist the manufacturing interests of the country. We believe that the Southern States in a few years will develop their resources. They are as rich in resources as the Northern States. They have a large number of their people—poor whites, to the number of two millions—who can be employed in manufacturing pursuits, and thereby advantage themselves and raise the manufacturing interests of their section. We assembled last night and passed resolutions in reference to the interests of the laboring classes, whom we are desirous of improving.

The President said in reply that he was much obliged to them for their visit, and thanked them for the compliment of calling upon him. He sympathized to the utmost extent in what they desired to perform in reference to increasing the happiness and promoting the interests of the working classes. His whole life had been devoted to the work of elevating the condition of the working classes. Every action of his life had been in consonance with that principle. Whether, in the means he had adopted, he had been right, time would decide. He would say to them that while they were here engaged in their object, he hoped there was another object in which they were equally interested—the thorough restoration of the Government. The full and complete reconciliation of the country ought to be a precursor to all movements—should be the first object. Such a reconciliation would produce the development of the manufacturing, the commercial, the agricultural and the other industrial interests of the country. He spoke of the state of the currency, and the different views entertained of contraction and expansion, and said: When we look at these things the first object is the restoration of the Government. You thereby enlarge the area for the currency to circulate in, which would have the effect of preventing contraction, while it would give all the practical benefits to be derived from contraction. It would give it a sounder basis to rest upon. By bringing the products of the South, some three hundred million dollars worth of tobacco, cotton, &c., into our commerce, it would avert any possibility of a financial crash. It would make the currency perfectly sound, and it would develop all the industrial resources and promote the industrial interests of the country. The restoration of the Government is the greatest stimulant that can be applied not only to the manufacturing, but the agricultural, commercial and other industrial interests of the nation. He spoke of the internal revenue, and said that a restoration of the Government in all its branches would have the effect to remove all the burdensome internal tax of the country. Anything he could do to promote all the interests of the country, he assured them he would do.

Mr. WARD then said: The great danger to the country are the vast importations from Europe, which cannot be checked except by the imposition of high duties.

The President replied: By creating a greater demand for the currency in extending the area of its circulation, thereby obviating the necessity of diminishing it, all danger would be averted. The paramount object, however, is to let us have a restored Government—a united Union.

Mr. WARD here said: We are under the impression we have a Government.

The President replied: Let us have a whole Government, a restored Union, a thoroughly reconciled and united country.

The members of the Committee were then severally introduced to the President, and the delegation withdrew.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The publication of the names of subscribers to the Grant testimonial fund in the New-York *Herald* is a gross violation of the promise given by the editor of said journal, and in violation also of the conditions upon which some of the gentlemen subscribed, and of the promises made to Gen. GRANT that the matter should not be the subject of public mention under any circumstances. It would seem that a journal which professes so much friendship for Gen. GRANT should have decency and consistency enough to respect his feelings and those of his friends, even if it must violate its own obligations.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of March, 1866:

*Debt Bearing Coin Interest.*

| Char'ter of Issue. Bonds. | When Red'mable or Payable. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 ₩ cent....... | Dec. 31, 1867, and July 1, 1868.................. | $18,323,591 80 |
| 5 ₩ cent....... | Jan. 1, 1874.................. | 20,000,000 00 |
| 5 ₩ cent....... | Jan. 1, 1871.................. | 7,022,000 00 |
| 6 ₩ cent....... | Dec. 31, 1880, and June 30, 1881.................. | 282,693,100 00 |
| 6 ₩ cent. 5-20. | May 1, 1867, or May 1, 1882 | 514,780,500 00 |
| 6 ₩ cent. 5-20. | Nov. 1, 1869, or Nov. 1, 1884 | 100,000,000 00 |
| 6 ₩ cent. 5-20. | Nov. 1, 1870, or Nov. 1, 1885 | 61,263,000 00 |
| 5 ₩ cent. 10-40. | March 1, 1874, or March 1, 1904.................. | 172,769,100 00 |
| 6 ₩ cent. Oregon War.... | July 1, 1881.................. | 1,016,000 00 |
| | Total.................. | $1,177,867,291 80 |

*Debt Bearing Currency Interest.*

| Character of Issue. | When Red'mable or Payable. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 ₩ ct. Bonds, U.P.R.R.Co. | Nov. 1, 1895.................. | $1,632,000 00 |
| 6 ₩ ct. Bonds, C.P.R.R.Co. | Jan. 16, 1895.. .......... | 2,362,000 00 |
| 4, 5 and 6 ₩ ct. Tem'y Loan. | 10 dys' notice after 30 d's. | 118,577,939 50 |
| Certificates of Indebted'ss. | One year from date...... | 62,264,000 00 |
| 1 and 2 year 5 ₩ cent. Notes.. | One & two yrs from date. | 8,536,900 00 |
| 3-year Comp'd Int. Notes... | Three years from date.. | 174,012,141 00 |
| 3-year 7.30 Tr. Notes....... | Three years from date.. | 818,044,000 00 |
| | Total.................. | $1,185,428,980 50 |

*Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.*

| Character of Issue. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| Texas Indemnity Bonds.................. | $618,000 00 |
| Three-year 7.30 Treasury Notes........ | 167,350 00 |
| Bonds.................. | 81,268 00 |
| Treasury Notes.................. | 118,161 64 |
| Temporary Loan, coin.................. | 1,200 00 |
| Total.................. | $985,979 64 |

*Debt Bearing no Interest.*

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Notes.................. | $423,435,373 00 |
| Fractional Currency.................. | 27,523,734 52 |
| Gold Certificates of Deposit.................. | 12,627,600 00 |
| Total.................. | $463,586,707 52 |
| Total Debt.................. | $2,827,868,959 46 |

*Amount in Treasury.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Coin.................. | $55,736,192 12 |
| Currency.................. | 60,282,767 12 |
| Total.................. | $116,018,959 24 |
| Amount of debt less cash in Treasury. | $2,711,850,000 22 |

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of March, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, called up the Civil Rights Bill this morning and made an able speech in its favor. Mr. ROGERS, a member of the same committee, opposed it, in his usual stump-speech style of oratory, as unconstitutional, and as interfering with State rights, &c. This bill has passed the Senate and will probably pass the House. Mr. RAYMOND gave notice that he should offer a bill of a similar character introduced by him early in the session as a substitute. Both bills make citizens of the blacks in all the States, and remove all discrimination as to color from the naturalization laws. But the Senate bill, which was framed by Mr. TRUMBULL, goes much further in providing for the protection of all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights.

PASSAGE OF THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The arrival of the first of the month again finds some of the Congressional clerks, doorkeepers, &c., unable to obtain their salaries, because of the failure of the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill. Mr. STEVENS therefore, has devoted the past two days in part to the consideration of the bill. It was up again this afternoon, and finished in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House, when all the amendments were concurred in, and the bill was passed. The appropriation for the purchase of Ford's Theatre was among the items agreed to. During the consideration of the bill a proviso was added that hereafter the vignette of no living person should be placed upon the fractional currency. This was moved in consequence of the removal of the vignette of WASHINGTON from the last issue of five cent notes, and the substitution therefor of the head of SPENCER M. CLARK, the person in charge of the Note Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, which presumptuous act was upon the latter's sole responsibility.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee denies the correctness of the statement made in these dispatches regarding the action of that Committee. On the other hand, another member of the Committee, equally reliable, and more candid perhaps, says the statement is correct in every particular. If the Committee have decided to reverse or modify their action, we shall be very glad to state that fact. The *Republican* of this evening remarks on this subject: "It is sincerely to be hoped that the Committee will, in transacting the important business before it, so direct is efforts as to harmonise the political elements, instead of sowing the seeds of discord. By so doing they will accomplish the best possible work for the Union Party, save the whole country, and ultimately receive the thanks of the entire loyal people."

THE DEBATE OF THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

The interest in the discussion on the concurrent resolution in the Senate was decidedly on the wane during the past two days, and until Mr. JOHNSON got the floor this afternoon but little attention comparatively was given to the proceedings. The speech of Senator JOHNSON was one of the best efforts of the session upon the purely legal propositions involved in the resolution, and the constitutional points argued in the several preceding arguments of Mr. FESSENDEN and others. He fairly met the issue, and conclusively answered the arguments made in favor of the resolution.

SENATOR WADE AT IT AGAIN.

Some allusions by Mr. JOHNSON to Mr. WADE's participation in a meeting held in Ohio in 1859, brought that gentleman upon his feet at the close of Mr. JOHNSON's remarks. True to his custom, Mr. WADE departed from the real subject before the Senate, and pounced upon the President in his usual tomahawk, muscular style of oratory. There was much in the manner as in the matter, and passion and acrimonious feeling ran riot throughout the Senator's brief speech. He fairly foamed with rage and stamped the floor when he alluded to the opposition manifested toward the radicals, whom he said—to use his elegant language—God Almighty had bared His right arm to protect and support, and against whom all the gates of hell cannot prevail. He warned his opponents, therefore, to give up the contest. An arrangement was agreed upon by which it was determined that a vote shall be taken upon the resolution to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock. In the meantime, Senators COWAN, DAVIS, HENDRICK and FESSENDEN propose to address the Senate.

INDIANS CLAIMING THEIR RIGHTS.

While the Senate was engaged during the morning hour in considering the bill to grant land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific coast, by a Southern route, Mr. LANE, of Kansas, rose to announce that a delegation of Indians, representatives of five tribes in whom is invested the title to the Indian Territory, were present in the Senate reception-room, to make protest against the passage of the bill in its present form. These Indians, Mr. LANE explained, are opposed to white settlements on their lands, and by the terms of our treaty with them we are not to molest them in the possession of their territory. The line of the proposed railroad runs through this territory, and the bill before the Senate binds the Government to extinguish the Indian title, and guarantees the right of way through their lands. Upon motion of Mr. LANE, the bill was amended by inserting a clause which requires the Railroad Company to obtain the consent of the Indians before the route can be established. Thus the Company is bound to negotiate with the five tribes occupying the Indian Territory.

FACTS AND FICTIONS ABOUT DISMISSALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Among the malicious efforts to misrepresent the President and his administration, to which the dead duck and his small band of brothers are resorting, is the circulation of exaggerated stories of dismissals of officials in the various Government depots for alleged expression of opinion in opposition to the President's veto, and his speech of last Thursday. We have the best authority for saying that these statements about wholesale decapitation are without the slightest foundation, and are undoubtedly pure fabrications of the President's enemies, intended to engender ill feeling toward the Administration. It is reported that Mr. STEVENS, in order to head off Mr. JOHNSON in this cleaning-out process, has prepared a bill, to be introduced in Congress, which provides that when the Senate has confirmed an appointment of the President, it shall not be competent afterwards for the latter to remove such appointee from office. It may be well for the radicals who claim Secretary HARLAN as of their party, and who are reported as against Mr. JOHNSON, that the Secretary is opposed to the President's policy, to bear in mind the rule laid down by Mr. HARLAN as to the relative positions and duties of the Executive and his subordinates who hold office by appointment. In a letter to an official dismissed from the Interior Department, upon the order of the Secretary, Mr. HARLAN says: "The President should not appoint or retain a Cabinet Minister who is not of his personal choice for the position, and, according to my views, a Cabinet officer could not, with self-respect, remain in office after becoming satisfied, or after having reason to believe that he was not the President's personal choice, and Mr. HARLAN proceeds to apply this rule to all office-holders, of high or low degree. The application of this rule to the very few officers who oppose the President is manifest. Will they evince a small amount of self-respect?

PERSONAL.

The city is still thronged with strangers, and the fine weather of the past three days has filled the halls of Congress with visitors. Among the distinguished persons on the floor of the House to-day was Ex-Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Thursday, March 1.

DYERS' MADDER.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, relating to dyers' madder, which was ordered to be printed. It contains the statistics of its consumption in this country on account of experiments in its culture here, with their results, and a reference to the causes of its non-production. It also gives an epitome of several essays upon its present culture in France by intelligent parties engaged in producing it from original sources. The amount imported in ten years has been eleven millions twenty-six thousand three hundred and eleven dollars in gold at foreign ports of shipment.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. MORGAN presented the memorial of the Free-trade League of New-York, for a continuance of the present Reciprocity Treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE MILITIA OF THE REBEL STATES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution for the disbandment of the militia of the lately rebellious States, and to prevent their reorganization.

INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of military officers for an increase of pay; which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE EULOGY ON HENRY WINTER DAVIS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution to print 10,000 copies of Mr. CRESWELL's address on HENRY WINTER DAVIS; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. STOCKTON presented the joint resolution of the New-Jersey Legislature asking bounties for New-Jersey soldiers; which was referred to the Military Committee.

UNITED STATES BUILDINGS AT PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of appropriating money to build a Post-office, bonded warehouse and Custom-house at Portland, Oregon, which was passed.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Mr. STOCKTON presented the memorial of the New-Jersey Legislature in favor of retaining the Veteran Reserve Corps in the service, which was referred to the Military Committee.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. BROWN called up the bill to grant land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific coast, by the Southern route.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said the bill authorized the road to run through the entire Indian Territory. We could not, according to treaty, intrude upon this territory without the consent of the Indians. It was known that the Indians were opposed to white settlements among them. He hoped the bill would be so amended that no lands would be sold to white settlers.

Mr. BROWN said he was not in favor of violating any obligations of the Governments in its Indian treaties. He did not believe the bill would violate any treaty. There was a special proviso in the section referred to that the extinguishment of Indian titles should be as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of said Indians.

Mr. GRIMES inquired if it was to run through the Cherokee and Choctaw Indian Territory.

Mr. LANE said it was to run through it from one end to the other. He did not believe the Indians would object, provided the alternate sections granted under the bill were not to be sold to the white settlers.

Mr. BROWN suggested, as an amendment, to add the words, "and only by their consent," after the words, "welfare of the Indians."

Mr. POMEROY said that was not necessary, as it could only be done by consent of the Indians, anyhow.

Further consideration of the above was postponed till to-morrow.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Agriculture the House bill to amend the act to prevent the importation of neat cattle. The bill provides that an act, entitled "An Act to prevent the spread of foreign diseases among the cattle of the United States," approved Dec. 18, 1865, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is hereby prohibited—provided, however, that the operation of this act, or any part thereof, shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine and give public notice thereof that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered and it shall be his duty to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this law into effect or to suspend the same as therein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States and to such officers of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States whenever in his judgment the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle may be made without danger of the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States, may, by proclamation, declare the provisions of this act inoperative, and the same shall be afterward inoperative and of no effect from and after thirty days from the date of the said proclamation.

*And be it further enacted,* That any person convicted of a wilful violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or by both. Such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

The bill was passed, and when signed by the President, will become law.

THE HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

At 1 o'clock, the regular order, which was the House concurrent resolution, that no Senator or Representative from any State lately in rebellion shall be admitted to either House until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation,

Mr. STEWART took the floor in continuation of his speech commenced yesterday. He spoke in favor of the repudiation of the rebel debt, and of a change in the basis of representation. He opposed the pending amendment to the Constitution on the subject of representation, and advocated a change basing representation upon actual votes. He concluded his remarks with an endorsement of the President and his policy.

At the conclusion of Mr. STEWART's remarks, Mr. JOHNSON took the floor. The question, he said, was what was the condition of the States in which the rebellion lately prevailed? He supposed that all would agree that the rebellion or insurrection or if his friend, Mr. FESSENDEN, would have it, "the war as contradistinguished from the rebellion or insurrection," had ceased. There is no hostile force to be found in any one of the States in which the rebellion or insurrection or civil war existed. There is no opposition to the authority of the Government in these States. The paramount obligation of that authority is practically conceded everywhere, and a willingness to abide by that authority is manifest everywhere, so far as my information extends, however it may be in relation to individuals or classes of individuals, to be found in those States. There does not exist now in any one of them any purpose or wish to resist the authority of the General Government; on the contrary, so far from wishing to resist that authority their ardent desire is to have it exercised over them, and to be protected by all the security which the Constitution throws around the individuals of the State in the exercise of that authority, if the fact be as stated. And I repeat that I know of no evidence in contradiction of it. Then it would seem that any department should be unwilling, while extending to them the authority of the Government, to enforce against them the allegiance due by them to the Government. To legislate in relation to them, by virtue of that authority, and legislate in every form of legislation which Congress has a right to adopt, taxing them under the taxing power, both by the imposition of duties upon imports in their several ports, and by the imposition of taxes under the Internal Revenue law, that you should be unwilling to give them the same security, the same guarantee that the Constitution secures to you and to all of us and to our respective States, in the execution of the same authority over us and our States.

With these preliminary remarks, said Mr. JOHNSON, I deem it necessary for the purpose I have in view, very briefly to call the attention of the Senate to the character of the Government under which we live. My friend from Maine, Mr. FESSENDEN, and to a greater extent in that particular, the one from Massachusetts, Mr. SUMNER, and even to a greater extent in that particular, the honorable Senator from Nevada, Mr. NYE, have discussed the question, which I am about to examine, as if we were living under one government, ownig but one allegiance and government, not only paramount within its prescribed limits, but paramount everywhere, without limitation, capable of doing everywhere what any national government can do within its own domain. Is that true? When the thirteen colonies determined to resist what they considered the tyranical usurpation of England, and declared themselves free and independent, and succeeded in achieving that independence, each for itself—itself, because as absolutely a nation as it is possible for any nation to come—they professed to have no superior; they claimed perfect and absolute nationality as separate and distinct people, competent to do in peace or in war what any people, under any form of government, is competent to do in that condition. Finding it necessary, however, to have some form of general government, they adopted for that purpose the articles of confederation. Not only did they not devolve upon that Government no powers inconsistent with their absolute sovereignty; but they carefully guarded against the possibility of an inference of that kind by saying that all the powers not expressly granted to the Government created by the articles of confederation were still to be considered as remaining in the several States. And they did more. The form of Government, if Government it could be called, which these articles created, was in one sense no Government at all. It constituted but a compact which amounted to a league, and all the powers to be exerted, not upon individual citizens anywhere, but upon individuals through the State Governments; and the vice of that Government was, that it was incapable of performing many of the functions for which governments are created; and the men of that day, becoming convinced of that fact, recommended to the American people the Constitution under which we now live, which for the execution of its own powers looks to no State interference and no State assistance, but to the direct responsibility of each individual citizen to the Government within the limits of the powers conferred on the Government. It does not pass by the States altogether. It is not only not designed to impair them in any manner except to the extent of the powers expressly delegated. It did not impair the sovereignty of the States at all. On the contrary, in order to place the continued existence of that sovereignty beyond all doubt, and exempt it from the hazard of a possible implication that there could be found in some clause of the Constitution a feature which in future might be construed to impair the sovereignty of the States, they, by an amendment soon after adopted, declared in the Constitution that all the powers not conferred were reserved to the States for the people. The clause upon which the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) relies as giving to Congress power to legislate is limited to such laws only as may be necessary and proper to carry out the express and implied end. Is the Government created by that Constitution a national Government? Not if the men of the day when it was adopted knew what its character was. It was partly national and partly Federal. Its adoption, the very act of its adoption, the very measures provided for its adoption, demonstrated that in the judgment of the men of the day, it was not a National Government. It was submitted to the people of the several States for rejection or approval. The people of the United States, acting as the people of the several States respectively. The concurrence of the people of a certain number of the States was necessary, according to the provisions of the Constitution, to give it actual being. In adopting the Constitution of the United States, the people judged and acted separately. It was not adopted by a majority of the people of the United States. It might have been adopted by the required number of States, and yet not have met the approval of a majority of the people of the United States. Mr. JOHNSON here quoted from the thirty-ninth paper of the *Federalist*, which, he said, was attributed to Mr. MADISON, to show that it was MADISON's opinion that the Constitution was not strictly Federal nor strictly National. In its foundation it is Federal, not National. In the sources from which the ordinary powers of the Government are desrived it is partly National and partly Federal. In the operation of these powers, it is national, not Federal. In the extent of them again, it is Federal, not national. And, finally, in the authority vested in its amendment, it is neither wholly Federal nor wholly National. It is obvious from these considerations that the machinery of this Government—that without which it cannot continue at all—is nearly all vested in the States. This body cannot exist without that machinery. There can be no Congress without the concurrence of the States. The Constitution itself recognizes this fact by providing that Senators shall be chosen by the States through their Legislatures. And no provision is made for any other mode under any possible state of circumstances by which that can be changed. The States, therefore, are absolutely necessary to the very existence of the Government. You can no more go on with the Government without the States than you would be able to administer the Government without people. Therefore, whoever seeks to blot out the existence of a State of the Union strikes a blow at the very life of the Government. It may live, although one be stricken out of existence. It may live although eleven be stricken out. But the blow at the Government, although not absolutely fatal according to the hypothesis of fact which I have supposed, is none the less a fatal blow. If the men by whom that Constitution was framed had been asked whether, thus contemplated as a possible contingency, any of the existing States should cease their existence, they would have said, because the continuing wholesome existence of the Government depends upon the continuing existence of the States. The General Government is infinitely more dependent upon the States than the States are upon the Government. Gentlemen who have engaged in this debate seem to suppose that all the political questions that can possibly arise, all the measures which it will be necessary to adopt in order to secure the prosperity and freedom of the people are with Congress. That is not so. Not only is there a large mass of power necessary to be exerted in order to secure peace, prosperity and protection to the individual citizen, but a far larger mass of power belongs to the States. The whole subject of contracts as between man and man, the mode of disposing of personal property, the mode of disposing of real estate, the mode of dividing real and personal estate, the law of marriage, and judicial jurisdiction over these several subjects in anything that concerns the interest of the citizen is with the States. Not only is the power of the General Government limited in regard to its legislative department, but it is equally limited in regard to its judicial department. We look in vain in that department of the Government for any authority at all to adjudicate upon the infinite variety of transactions which take place as between man and man in the States. The Government deals with matters involving the interests of the States, *inter se*, with the contracts entered into by the individuals of the several States, and upon all controversies of that description the Government has judicial powers. All cases in law or equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States and the treaties made in pursuance of the authority conferred upon the judicial department of the Government; but there it stops; nothing else. What is to become of the interests of the people of the several States if they have no government of their own? Anarchy! Mr. JOHNSON next considered the status of the lately rebellious States, denying the grounds taken by some Senators that they were reduced by the rebellion to the condition of Territories. If they are States still, they are such States as they were before the war. Their relation to their sister States and their consequent relation to the Government of the United States is the same on which they stood to both when the insurrection broke out. If this is a necessary result, does it not also follow that they are entitled to representation? Whether they present persons who cannot take their seats, because they have individually committed crimes against the United States, is another matter. I speak now as to the right itself. What provision is there in the Constitution which puts it in the authority of this body to deny to any State of the United States an equal representation with these other States that are represented here? Not only is there nothing, but so sedulous were the framers of that instrument to guard against the possibility that any State should not be equally represented on the floor of the Senate with every other State, that they placed that right beyond the power of amendment. The language of the Constitution is, as we all know, that no State shall be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate except by its own consent.

The lately rebellious States, said Mr. JOHNSON, are States and not Territories. If this be true, it is obvious that they are entitled to representation in Congress. Yet what has been done? I do not understand the Senator from Maine, Mr. FESSENDEN, as denying the right, but only as denying that the time had come when the right should be enjoyed.

Mr. JOHNSON then referred to the fact that the credentials of several Senators, from lately insurrectionary States, were before the Senate. He had himself presented the credentials of Mr. PERRY, of South Carolina.

Mr. SUMNER asked if Mr. JOHNSON was aware that Mr. PERRY held office under the rebel Government, so that he could not take the oath required of a Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON was aware of that. He was speaking of Mr. PERRY as an individual. But while Mr. PERRY might have made mistakes in the past he had no doubt that he was as loyal as Mr. SUMNER himself. It was a grateful theme to him to speak of these men in terms of praise. No one had denounced their acts of secession more than he. He read from the late speech of Mr. STEPHENS, before the Georgia Legislature, and commended its tone and spirit as patriotic and statesmanlike. He had before him a newspaper containing the report of a meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1859, at which Mr. WADE presided. Resolutions were passed denouncing the fugitive slave law as unconstitutional, and asserting the doctrine of secession and State rights as clearly as CALHOUN had ever done.

The present Chief-Justice of the United States was present at the meeting, and gave his assent to the resolutions. He did not doubt that these two gentlemen were loyal now, though the action of the Cleveland meeting was clearly disloyal; but he referred to the matter to show that men might change their opinions on these subjects, and that the fact of disloyalty seven years ago was not proof of present disloyalty. If JEFFERSON DAVIS was to be tried for treason, the present Chief-Justice was not the man to sit in judgment on him. He might pronounce him guilty according to the title of the law; but with the Cleveland resolutions before him he could not help entreating pardon for him. Massachusetts was not altogether free from this taint of treason. In the war of 1812 she refused to let her troops leave the State, which was clearly an act of hostility to the Government. JOSIAH QUINCY said, in a speech in the House, that the purchase of Louisiana would justify and lead to the secession of Massachusetts. Mr. JOHNSON next discussed the pending resolution, speaking against it as unwise and unconstitutional.

At the conclusion of Mr. JOHNSON's remarks Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend by inserting the words "inhabitants of which" in the resolution, so as to make it read "the eleven States the inhabitants of which have been declared to be in insurrection." He said this was necessary to make it accord with the proclamations issued during the war which had all recognized the people and not the States as in rebellion.

Mr. POMEROY inquired if Mr. HENDRICKS would vote for the resolution so amended.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would not vote for it in any shape. He thought it right, however, for him to get it into the best form possible if it must pass.

Mr. WADE rose to reply to that part of Mr. JOHNSON's speech which related to him. He had nothing to do with the meeting at Cleveland in 1865, and knew nothing about it. He had never indorsed secession in any way.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had simply said what he found in the Baltimore *Gazette*, copied from an Ohio paper.

Mr. WADE said there was not a word of truth in it.

Mr. JOHNSON asked Mr. WADE if he would deny that such a meeting was held.

Mr. WADE said he knew nothing about it.

A motion to adjourn created some discussion, but was finally agreed to, with an understanding that a vote on the concurrent resolution would be taken to-morrow night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REBEL RAID ON CHAMBERSBURGH.

Mr. COFFROTH offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report an act refunding to citizens of Chambersburgh, Penn., whose property was burned or business suspended or destroyed by the rebels, commanded by the notorious and fiendish Gen. MCCAUSLAND, the amount of internal tax paid by them for the year 1864.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that the resolution be modified so as to direct the Committee to inquire into the propriety of doing so. The resolution, after being so modified, was adopted.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. PRICE, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a substitute for the House Bill to lay out and construct a railroad and telegraph line from the City of Portland, Oregon, to the Central Pacific Railroad. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE introduced a bill amendatory of an act of June, 1836, making a grant of lands to the State of Michigan, for railroad purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Mr. KETCHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on paper.

THE PORTAGE LAKE SHIP CANAL.

Mr. DAVIS presented a resolution of the New-York Legislature relative to a ship canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE SENATE BILL PROTECTING CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported several amendments to the Senate bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. The amendments, which were principally to substitute the words "citizens of the United States" for the word "inhabitants," were agreed to. The act declares, in its first section, that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are citizens of the United States, without distinction of color, and that there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among such citizens on account of race or previous condition of Slavery. The remaining nine sections contain provisions for carrying the law into effect.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to recommit the bill, and spoke in explanation and advocacy of it. He hoped to report it back and bring it to a vote to-morrow. The objects sought to be reached and secured by it would insure for it the most deliberate attention. It was a measure of as grave importance as any that ever commanded the attention of Congress. It was a positive bill, and he expected it to meet with positive opposition. Some of the questions presented by it were not entirely free from difficulty. Precedents, both judicial and legislative, were found in sharp conflict concerning it. If the States would all practice the constitutional declaration, that citizens of each State should be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and enforce it as meaning that the citizen has the right to be protected by the Government in the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, Congress might very well refrain from the enactment of the bill; but the practice of the States left no avenue of escape, and Congress must do its duty by supplying the protection which the States denied. Congress must do the best it can to protect citizens, from the highest to the lowest, from the blackest to the whitest, in the enjoyment of the great fundamental rights which belong to all men. This bill provided means for the execution of the powers delegated to Congress. Mr. WILSON defended, at considerable length, the constitutionality of the measure, supporting his argument with citations of judicial decisions, &c. In conclusion, he asserted that Congress possessed the power to do these things, which governments are organized to do; that it could protect a citizen of the United States against a violation of his rights by the law of a single State; that it should intervene to maintain the grand character of American citizens; that that power permeated one whole system, was a part of it, and that without it the States could run riot over every fundamental right belonging to citizens of the United States; that the right to exercise the power depended upon no express delegation, but ran with the rights it was designed to protect, and that Congress possessed the same latitude in respect to the selection of means through which to exercise that power as if it had been expressly delegated.

Mr. RAYMOND stated that early in the session he had introduced a bill to attain the same general object contemplated by the present bill and asserting the same general principle. That bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. He should like to ask the Chairman of that Committee whether there had been any decision in the Committee concerning it.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, stated that his best recollection about it was that the gentleman's colleague, Mr. MORRIS, who was a member of the Committee, had been authorized to report it.

Mr. RAYMOND would like, if in harmony with the rules, to have his bill reported and discussed in connection with the bill now pending.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, did not see how two bills could be before the House at the same time.

Mr. RAYMOND would then send to the Clerk's desk and have read his bill, which he proposed at the proper time to move as a substitute for that now before the House.

Mr. RAYMOND's bill was read, as follows:

SECTION 1. That all the acts of Congress relating to naturalization be and the same are hereby amended by striking out, wherever they occur, the words "being a free white person," and the words "free white," and the words "a free white person," and so that in the matter of naturalization there shall be no distinction as to race or color.

SEC. 2. That all persons born or hereafter to be born within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be deemed and considered and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and entitled to all rights and privileges as such.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to naturalize or authorize the naturalization of any member of the Indian tribes.

Mr. SHANKLIN gave notice that he would offer the following amendment as an additional section to the bill:

That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to confer upon any negro, mulatto or Indian the right to vote at any election, or to invest them with any other political or social right not expressly named herein.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—That would be only reasserting what is already in the bill.

Mr. ROGERS said, as a member of the Judiciary Committee he felt it his duty to expatiate somewhat on the bill, not only with regard to its constitutionality, but with regard to its policy. No member was more willing than himself to extend to the negro all his rights of life, liberty and property. He was willing to treat him in the most kindly and Christian-like manner, and to extend to him every privilege which ought to be granted to any man in the United States for his protection. But he had, when he came to this Congress, taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution and defend it against its enemies, either within or without, and it would not be pretended by any lawyer, whatever his political opinion might be, that the Constitution gave any authority to Congress to enter the domain of a State and interfere with its internal regulations. The constitutional amendment reported the other day from the Reconstruction Committee was in itself an evidence of the truth of what he said; for that amendment proposed to give to Congress the very power which the pending bill assumed it now to possess. He referred to the Dred Scott decision to sustain his position that negroes were not citizens, and that no law of Congress could extend to them the status of white citizens, and declared if this bill were passed, the President would have to veto it, because it sapped the very foundation of American liberty. He alluded to the anti-negro laws of Illinois.

Mr. FARNSWORTH interrupted, saying that the statement had been made several times that the statutes of Illinois prohibited free negroes from going into that State. He would now and forever state, to deny that slander—that old relic of barbarism, which had been on the statute-book of Illinois, had been wiped out.

Mr. ROGERS—But it was there once, was it not?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Certainly.

Mr. ROGERS—Then I was right. I simply instanced the State of Illinois as evidence of the soundness of my argument, that there is no constitutional power in Congress to enter the domain of a State for such a purpose as is contemplated by this bill. In the course of his speech he said that he was willing to trust the Southern people. He believed that the masses of the people of the Southern States when they were fighting against the flag of the country, were moved by high conscientious convictions. In the spirit of Christianity—in the spirit which Jesus Christ exercised when he gave up his own life as a propitiation for a fallen world, he was willing to invite these Southern men to come back into the Halls of Congress and participate in the passage of laws to govern the four million of people who have been habilitated within their lines.

Mr. THAYER—The gentleman has told the House that he is a progressive man, in favor of the expansion of human liberty. I ask him whether he voted for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery.

Mr. ROGERS—No, Sir; I thank God I never did! [Laughter.] I could not go home and lie down at night with a clear conscience before God if I had been guilty of robbing the people of this country of thousands of millions of dollars invested in negroes, under the Constitution adopted by our fathers for the protection of that property for which our revolutionary fathers fought as much as for the protection of any other rights. [Laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK—The gentleman says he did not vote for the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery. I want to ask him if he voted against it.

Mr. ROGERS—I was unable to vote against it. [Laughter.] If I had been here I would have voted against it; but I had a very good reason for not being here. [Renewed laughter.] Whatever insinuation any gentleman may throw out, I am clear in my conscience before God and I am willing to appear before Him at the judgment seat on the last day and answer for the truth of the assertion which I now make—that if I had been here I would have cast my vote most unhesitatingly against that most wicked and unjust measure. [Laughter.]

Mr. COOK spoke in favor of the bill. In listening to the remarks of the gentleman from New-Jersey, (Mr. ROGERS,) he had been astonished to find that, in his apprehension, this bill was designed to deprive somebody of some rights. He was sorry the gentleman had not informed the House what rights were to be taken away, and from whom. He (Mr. COOK) had examined the bill with some care, and had not found anything in it tending to take from anybody, white or black, any right which he now enjoyed under the Constitution and laws of the United States. This general denunciation of the bill did not seem entitled to much weight. Four millions of human beings had been set free by the proclamation of the President and by the amendment of the Constitution, and had become self-dependent. They were now required to take care of themselves. Many of them had been engaged in the defence of the country, and with their aid the Government had suceceeded in suppressing the rebellion, and now what was to be seen? In at least six States of the Union laws had been enacted by the reconstructed Legislatures so malignant in their spirit toward the freedmen, so subversive of their liberties, that the President of the United States, or the commanders acting under his authority, had set aside those laws and prevented their execution. Gen. THOMAS in Mississippi, Gen. SWAIN in Alabama, Gen. SICKLES in South Carolina, and Gen. TERRY, in Virginia, had issued positive orders forbidding the execution of laws passed by the Legislatures of those States in relation to black men. Vagrant laws had been passed, which, under pretence of selling colored persons as vagrants, were calculated and intended to reduce them to a state of Slavery again. Laws so abhorrent to the spirit of the age had been set aside by military power, but the time when military power could protect them must cease. It was idle to say that they would be protected by the States. The conclusive answer to that was that the States had already passed laws virtually remitting them to a state of Slavery. The gentleman from New-Jersey (ROGERS) had declared himself for the protection of these men. But he was opposed to every practical measure intended to protect them. He was like the man in the State of Maine, who said he was in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, but he was opposed to enforcing it. He (COOK) knew no way by which these people could be protected, except by the action of Congress, either in passing this bill or a constitutional amendment, if Congress had not now the constitutional power. When gentlemen told him that they were in favor of the liberties of these people, but were opposed to every practical measure to protect them, he should most respectfully doubt their judgment in the matter. If the vagrant acts to which he referred had not been set aside, these four millions of people would again be slaves. He believed that the bill was the appropriate remedy. He believed that Congress had the constitutional power to pass it, and that it was its duty to do it. Congress would be guilty of a want of good faith, of a want of honor and of common honesty, if it abandoned these men, who had aided the Government, and thereby rendered themselves obnoxious to the white men of the South, without protection. For his part, he would never consent to do it. He had shuddered as he heard the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. ROGERS) declaiming that he was speaking and thinking in the spirit which animated the Saviour of mankind when he made an atonement for the human race, while he (ROGERS) was striving to have these people left utterly defenceless in the hands of men who were constantly devising means to reënslave them. For himself he trusted that this bill would be passed, that those men would be protected, that Congress would say to them, Because on our call you aided us to suppress this rebellion, and because the honor and faith of the nation were pledged for your protection, we will maintain your freedom and redeem that pledge.

Mr. THAYER obtained the floor and the bill went over until to-morrow.

BOUNTY TO NEW-JERSEY SOLDIERS.

Mr. SITGREAVES presented the joint resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature, relative to the bounty to New-Jersey soldiers mustered into the service of the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to report the number of regiments furnished by each State during the war, how distributed during each year of service, in what battles they were engaged, their aggregate strength on entering the service, the number of recruits required each year, the aggregate present at each battle, where engaged, and the number of killed and wounded at each battle.

Mr. ROSS desired to add an inquiry why the Illinois troops whose terms had expired were not mustered out of the service.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill regulating appeals to the Examiners-in-Chief of the Patent Office; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.

A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Speaker presented the papers in the Missouri contested election case of BYRD *vs.* KELSO, and they were referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, Mr. WENTWORTH in the Chair.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved as an amendment, a proviso that no part of the sums appropriated by the act should be expended in violation of the provisions of the act prescribing an oath of office.

Some debate arose on the amendment, in the course of which Mr. BROOKS, referring to the allegations against executive officers for dispensing with the oath in the late rebel States, suggested that this was not the proper way to remedy the evil, but that gentlemen who made the allegations, should demand an impeachment of the President of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS intimated that the trouble with the Postmaster-General, who could find only 2,000 persons to fill 6,000 offices who could take the oath, was that he could not find loyal men to sustain the President's doctrine of reconstruction. That being the delusion under which those gentlemen had been acting, it was probably right to adopt the amendment for the purpose of defining clearly what Congress meant.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved to amend by striking out an item of $40,000 for moneys advanced by BRIGHAM YOUNG to Indians—an old claim. He claimed that if such moneys were ever advanced by him, it was for hiring the Indians to attack emigrant trains and massacre the emigrants; instancing an attack made upon a train by Indians and by Mormons disguised as Indians, when 120 men, women and children were murdered in the most horrid manner.

Mr. STEVENS defended the appropriation, and denounced the spirit influencing this movement as the same which caused the murder of JOE SMITH and the expulsion of the Mormons from their valley in Illinois. It was a spirit unworthy of a Christian age. He had nothing to say in favor of the general principles of Mormonism—not a word. I am too old for that. He was sorry to see this old cry revived of Indian massacres, which were never proved against the Mormons.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, also defended the item in the bill, denouncing the allegations alluded to by Mr. WINDOM, as emanating from Judge CRADLEBAUGH, who had been sent to Utah as Judge by old BUCHANAN, and who induced FLOYD's expedition to be sent there, costing the Government $10,000,000. The delegate from Utah was absent on account of the death of his daughter. If he were present he could explain the matter.

Mr. WINDOM fortified his position by the evidence of a Captain in the regular army. As to the gentleman's (Mr. STEVENS') intimation that he was too old to imitate BRIGHAM YOUNG, he reminding him of the case of Lord PALMERSTON, who was over 80. [Roars of laughter.]

The amendment was finally agreed to.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, a proviso was put in the bill that hereafter no portrait or likeness of any living person should be engraved or placed on any of the bonds, securities, notes or postal currency of the United States.

The bill was reported from the Committee and passed by the House.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LABOR SYSTEM.

Mr. NIBLACK introduced a joint resolution declaring eight hours' labor a full day's work by the artisans, &c., in the employ of the Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAND GRANTS.

On motion of Mr. MCRUER, the Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Humboldt Bay, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin, the Senate bill granting to Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon Bay, to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Adjourned.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 1, 1866.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | U. S. 6s, '67 | 123 |
| 6,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 C. | 104¼ |
| 8,000 | do....2d call | 104⅛ |
| 14,500 | U.S.6s,5-2's. C.'62 | 103¼ |
| 38,500 | do....2d call | 103⅜ |
| 53,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64 | 103 |
| 3,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. ex int. | 90⅞ |
| 10,000 | do. | 90⅞ |
| 1,000 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series | 99⅛ |
| 6,000 | do. | 99⅛ |
| 2,000 | do.2d Ser. | 99⅛ |
| 1,000 | do.Third Ser. | 99⅛ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue | 98⅝ |
| 10,000 | N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan | 99⅞ |
| 10,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 92½ |
| 10,000 | N. Car. 6s | 81 |
| 5,000 | do....2d call | 82 |
| 2,000 | Rhode Isl. 6s | 92½ |
| 5,000 | N.Y.C.7s,'76.Con | 100⅝ |
| 1,000 | Erie 1st M. | 100 |
| 2,000 | Mich. So.S.F.Bs. | 95 |
| 5,000 | C.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st | 109 |
| 5,000 | Clev.&Tol.S.F.B. | 94 |
| 5,000 | Chic. & A. 1st M. | 94 |
| 7 | Bank of New-York | 112½ |
| 10 | Shoe & Leather Bk. | 108 |
| 5 | Fourth Nat. Bank | 98 |
| 5 | Bk.Commonwealth | 100 |
| 5 | Park Bank | 145 |
| 10 | Ocean Bank | 93⅛ |
| 100 | Canton Co....b30 | 44⅜ |
| 100 | Del. & Hud. C....s60 | 135 |
| 43 | do. | 135⅜ |
| 200 | Central Coal | 42 |
| 100 | do. | 41⅜ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal Pr. | 45½ |
| 100 | do....s30 | 45 |
| 100 | do. | 45⅜ |
| 150 | West. Union Tel. | 68 |
| 50 | do. | 67⅞ |
| 30 | do. | 67½ |
| 300 | do. | 67 |
| 50 | do....2d call | 66⅞ |
| 200 | Butler Coal | 15 |
| 300 | Quick. Min. Co. | 43¼ |
| 200 | do....b30 | 43⅜ |
| 200 | do....2d call | 43 |
| 200 | Atlantic S. S. Co. | 131½ |
| 100 | Pac. Mail Scrip.s10 | 195 |
| 1000 | Pac. M. S. S....s60 | 205 |
| 100 | do....b10 | 205½ |
| 1000 | N. Y. Central | 92 |
| 1400 | do....s30 | 91⅞ |
| 1300 | do....s30 | 91⅞ |
| 200 | do....s30 | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do....s10 | 92 |
| 400 | do. | 92⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 92⅛ |
| 100 | do....2d call | 91⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 92 |
| 200 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 77¾ |
| 200 | do....b10 | 78 |
| 400 | do. | 77⅝ |
| 3500 | Erie R. | 85⅝ |
| 500 | do....s60 | 85⅜ |
| 100 | do....s5 | 85 |
| 100 | do. | 85⅜ |
| 200 | do....s60 | 85⅝ |
| 70 | do. | 85½ |
| 400 | do. | 85½ |
| 500 | do....2d call | 85½ |
| 500 | do. | 85¾ |
| 200 | Hud. Riv. R. | 103⅜ |
| 100 | do....b10 | 103⅜ |
| 200 | Reading R. | 100 |
| 200 | do. | 99⅝ |
| 4000 | do. | 99⅝ |
| 500 | do....s30 | 99⅝ |
| 1500 | do. | 99⅝ |
| 1000 | do....b30 | 99⅝ |
| 1000 | do. | 99⅝ |
| 200 | do....2d call | 99⅜ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. | 102 |
| 400 | Mich. S. & N.I. | 70⅛ |
| 1100 | do. | 70¼ |
| 100 | Ill. Central R....s60 | 115½ |
| 100 | Chi. & N.W. | 27⅜ |
| 100 | Cleve. & Tol. | 108⅜ |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I....s5 | 105⅛ |
| 400 | do....s15 | 105⅛ |
| 10 | Pitts. F.W.& C. | 93 |
| 400 | do. | 92⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 92½ |
| 100 | do. | 92⅞ |
| 300 | do....s30 | 91⅞ |
| 400 | do. | 92⅞ |
| 500 | do. | 92½ |
| 100 | do....2d call | 92¼ |
| 100 | Alt. & T. H. | 35 |
| 100 | do. | 34⅞ |
| 100 | Chic. & Alt. Pf. | 118 |
| 100 | Mil. & St. Paul | 45 |
| 42 | do. | 46 |

**1 O'CLOCK BOARD.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 600 | Erie Railroad | 85⅞ |
| 100 | do....s30 | 84 |
| 500 | Reading R. | 99⅞ |
| 200 | M. S. & N. I. | 70⅝ |
| 500 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 78 |
| 300 | Chic. & N. W. | 27⅝ |
| 200 | Cleve. & Tol. | 109 |
| 100 | Chic. & Rk. Is. | 105⅛ |

**2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62 | 103¼ |
| 1,000 | U.S.6s 5-20s. C.'64 | 102⅞ |
| 20,000 | U. S. 5s,10-40s C. ex int. | 90⅝ |
| 54,000 | do. | 90⅞ |
| 1,000 | Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Series | 99⅛ |
| 17,000 | do...Sec. Ser. | 99⅛ |
| 15,000 | do. 3d Series. | 99⅛ |
| 10,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 92 |
| 5,000 | N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan | 99⅞ |
| 1,000 | N. Car. 6s | 81½ |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s | 78 |
| 10,000 | O. & M.Cer. | 25½ |
| 300 | Cum. Coal Pr. | 45¼ |
| 200 | Quick. Min. Co. | 42⅝ |
| 100 | do....b30 | 43 |
| 200 | do. | 42⅞ |
| 100 | At. Mail St. Co. | 132 |
| 150 | West. Union Tel. | 66 |
| 100 | Mariposa Min. | 11⅛ |
| 100 | Mariposa Pref. | 17⅞ |
| 100 | Pacific M. S.Co.s30 | 2.7 |
| 200 | Pac. M. Scrip....s10 | 195 |
| 500 | N. Y. Cen. | 92⅛ |
| 700 | Erie R. | 86 |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R. | 103⅞ |
| 100 | do....b30 | 104 |
| 400 | Reading R. | 99⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 99⅞ |
| 700 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 70⅞ |
| 1000 | do....s30 | 70 |
| 200 | Ill. Cen. R. | 116 |
| 200 | Clev. & P. | 78 |
| 400 | do. | 77⅞ |
| 300 | do. | 77⅞ |
| 100 | Chic. & N. W. | 27⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 27⅞ |
| 400 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 54⅝ |
| 1500 | Clev. & Tol. | 108⅞ |
| 500 | do....b5 | 108⅝ |
| 20 | C., Bur. & Quin. | 113½ |
| 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 92¼ |
| 200 | do....s20 | 92 |
| 100 | Alt. & T. H. | 35 |
| 100 | do....b10 | 35 |
| 100 | Alt. & T.H.R.Pr. | 59⅞ |

**OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Schuylkill Coal | 15½ |
| 100 | do....b3 | 15⅝ |
| 100 | do....s3 | 15⅝ |
| 200 | N. Y. Central | 91⅞ |
| 500 | do....s3 | 91⅞ |
| 1500 | do. | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do....b5 | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do....c | 91⅞ |
| 300 | Erie Railroad | 85⅞ |
| 100 | do....b3 | 85⅞ |
| 100 | do....b10 | 85⅞ |
| 100 | do....c | 85⅞ |
| 100 | do....s3 | 85⅞ |
| 600 | do....s3 | 85⅞ |
| 500 | do....c | 85⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 85⅞ |
| 500 | do. | 85⅞ |
| 100 | do....s5 | 85⅞ |
| 300 | do....b3 | 85⅞ |
| 500 | do. | 85⅞ |
| 100 | Chic. & R. I....s3 | 105⅞ |
| 1300 | Reading R....s3 | 99⅝ |
| 3100 | do....s3 | 99⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 99⅞ |
| 400 | do....b3 | 99⅝ |
| 200 | do....c | 99⅞ |
| 400 | M. So. & N. I. | 70⅝ |
| 700 | do. | 70⅝ |
| 800 | do....b3 | 70⅞ |
| 100 | do....s3 | 70⅞ |
| 200 | do....b3 | 70⅞ |
| 500 | do. | 70⅞ |
| 400 | do....c | 70⅞ |
| 2800 | Clev. & Pitts....c | 77⅞ |
| 200 | do....c | 77⅞ |
| 1000 | do. | 77⅞ |
| 500 | do....s3 | 77⅞ |
| 400 | do....b5 | 77⅞ |
| 100 | do....b3 | 77⅞ |
| 200 | P.F.W.& C. | 92⅞ |
| 100 | do....b3 | 92⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 92⅞ |

**OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Cumb. Coal | 45½ |
| 400 | Schuylkill C. | 15⅛ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen....s3 | 92 |
| 1300 | Erie Railroad....c | 85⅞ |
| 400 | do. | 85⅞ |
| 600 | do....s10 | 85 |
| 200 | do....s30 | 85⅞ |
| 200 | Cleve. & Tol. | 109 |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. P....s3 | 54¼ |
| 100 | M. S.& N. I. R....s3 | 70¼ |
| 600 | do. | 70⅝ |
| 200 | do....b3 | 70⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 70⅞ |
| 2300 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 78 |
| 600 | do....b3 | 78 |
| 400 | do. | 78 |
| 200 | Chi. & R. I....b3 | 105⅝ |
| 300 | do....s10 | 105⅝ |

**OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Schuylkill Coal | 15¼ |
| 100 | do. | 15 |
| 300 | Maryland A. C. | 16¾ |
| 100 | New-York Cen. | 92⅛ |
| 100 | do....s3 | 92⅛ |
| 100 | do....s5 | 92⅛ |
| 100 | do. | 92⅛ |
| 700 | Erie R. | 86⅛ |
| 400 | do....s3 | 86⅛ |
| 200 | do....s30 | 86⅛ |
| 100 | do....b4 | 86⅛ |
| 100 | Hud. R. R. | 103⅞ |
| 100 | do....s3 | 103⅞ |
| 100 | do. | 103⅞ |
| 200 | Reading R....b3 | 99⅞ |
| 500 | Mich. S. & N. I....s3 | 70⅝ |
| 400 | do. | 70⅞ |
| 100 | do....b3 | 70⅞ |
| 200 | do....b3 | 70⅞ |
| 400 | do....s10 | 70⅞ |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 115½ |
| 1000 | Cleve. & Tol. | 108⅞ |
| 100 | Chi. & R. I....s15 | 105⅝ |
| 100 | Chic. & N.W. | 27⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 27⅞ |
| 100 | Chi. & N.W. Pf. | 54⅞ |
| 100 | do....b3 | 54⅞ |
| 100 | P., F. W. & C....b3 | 92⅞ |

THURSDAY, March 1—P. M.

The March disbursement of United States Gold Interest on the 10-40 years'5 ₱ cents., though not a relatively important item, had its influence on the Gold market to-day, in connection with th favorable English news by the *Asia* at Halifax. The March Gold Interest amounts at all the Treasury Offices to $4,319,252, of which about $2,500,000 will be disbursed at New-York. The speculation in the Gold Room is unusually weak to-day, and without any competition from the Government as a seller, or any suspicion on the Street that the Government will renew its sales below the figure, 137½ ₱ cent., at which the heavy operations of last week were made. Exchange since the later foreign news, (which has imparted confidence to Cotton bills and to the prices of American Stocks in London,) is quiet at yesterday's quotation of 108⅝@108¾ for standard names on London. The leading drawers are not disposed to yield in their rates, but the demand from the Import trade and in settlement of cr dits is not yet important for the mail of Saturday, and the market this afternoon leaves off dull. The sales of Gold through the day were at 136⅛@136⅜@136¼ ₱ cent., establishing a decline of full ¾ ₱ cent. from yesterday's transactions, and 1⅛ ₱ cent. from the Government price of last week.

The advices from London of United States 5-20s at 68@68½ ₱ cent., and of Cotton at 19d. for Orleans Middlings, together with an increase in the Bank bullion and an advance in Consols, were better than most parties in the Cotton trade and Foreign Exchanges here looked for, and the news imparted a firmer tone to all the dealings to-day in Government Securities, including the old 5-20s, which go up, rather than down, with the decline in Gold and Exchange. The impression is quite confident that a further advance will be made in London and Frankfort, and the news goes from this side of a gradual, but decided improvement in the Currency, and the astonishing increase in the Customs and Excise revenues of the Government.

In reference to these revenues, we have again to call attention to the remarkable gain since the 1st October last upon the estimates of Secretary McCulloch for the last nine months of the current Fiscal Year. He is now abundantly satisfied himself that no new loans will be required to carry him through this period, and that the Public Debt on the 30th June next will stand less than on the 1st October last, in place of requiring $112,192,947 to be added to it. The estimate of receipts was on the basis of $34,000,000 ₱ month, or $305,500,000 for the nine months. His Customs were to be $11,000,000 in Gold. Thus far they have averaged nearly $15,000,000 ₱ month. His Excises were to be $19,500,000 ₱ month. To the 1st February (official) they averaged $26,605,066 ₱ month. His miscellaneous receipts were to average $3,333,000 ₱ month, or $30,000,000 for the nine months. To the 1st February they were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales of War and Navy material | $7,096,443 |
| Revenue on Gold and Cotton sales | 22,125,377 |
| Miscellaneous to Feb. 1 | $29,221,820 |

The estimate of Expenditures was on the basis of $53,872,000 ₱ month, or $484,853,000 for the nine months. It is questionable whether they will exceed $400,000,000, or about $35,000,000 ₱ month.

The demand for Money from the Stock Brokers is readily met at 7 ₱ cent., and balances are left over on Government collateral at 6 ₱ cent. There is a fair degree of activity in the market, owing to the revival of speculation in the Railways on the Stock Exchange. The Discount Brokers report 7@8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on first-class Bankers' acceptances and Merchant notes, sixty days to four months.

In the active dealings in the United States Securities Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. came directly into the market for the first time to-day, through their newly established New-York Banking Office. This competition and the favorable tenor of the European advices made a large business in Treasury paper and the Gold-bearing Stocks, and at advanced prices, both at the Stock Exchange and on Wall-street.

In the Railway speculation there was a further vigorous advance of nearly 2 ₱ cent. on Erie shares, and although the other New-York and Western Roads were not advanced in proportion, and a disposition was evinced to keep them down by *short* sales, the general feeling at the close of the day indicated an active March speculation, as foreshadowed in the Erie and New-York Central combinations at the close of last week. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon, the market closing under considerable excitement in Erie, and a prevailing firmness in prices on the Railways. There was a further decline in Gold of ¼ ₱ cent., making full 1 ₱ cent. since yesterday:

| | Wed. | Thur. | | Wed. | Thur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 94⅛ | 91* | Northwest | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 103 | 103⅛ | N. West Pref. | 54⅝ | 5.⅞ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | Rock Island | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 91⅞ | 92⅛ | Fort Wayne | 92⅝ | 92⅞ |
| Erie | 85 | 86⅛ | Cumb'land Coal | 45 | 45 |
| Hudson | 103⅛ | 104 | Quicksilver | 43⅛ | 43 |
| Reading | 100 | 99⅞ | Mariposa | 12 | 11⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | 70½ | 70⅞ | Canton | 44½ | 44⅜ |
| Illinois Central | 115½ | 116 | Ohio Certificates | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 77⅝ | 77⅞ | American Gold | 136⅞ | 135⅞ |
| Prairie du Chien | 96 | 96 | Bills on London | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |

*Ex-div.

The following quotations were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 112 | Hanover | 108 |
| Merchants' | 110½ | Irving | 108 |
| Union | 115 | Metropolitan | 120 |
| America | 137 | Market | 110 |
| North River | 120 | Shoe and Leather | 108 |
| Tradesmen's | 130 | Corn Exchange | 110 |
| Mechs' & Traders' | 130 | Continental | 96 |
| National | 106 | St. Nicholas | 100 |
| Seventh Ward | 105 | Commonwealth | 100 |
| State of New York | 105 | Importers' & Traders' | 100½ |
| Commerce | 106 | Park | 145 |
| Mechanics' Bkg Ass. | 106 | Manufac. & Merch'ts | 100 |
| Broadway | 225 | Central National | 108 |
| Ocean | 93 | First National | 210 |
| American Exchange | 110 | Fourth National | 97¾ |
| Chatham | 130 | Ninth National | 108 |
| Bank of Republic | 108 | Oriental Bank | 111 |
| Bank of N. America | 106 | | |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 92½ | Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 77 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 100⅝ | Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con | 99⅞ | Lack. & West'n Bonds | 98 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 100⅝ | Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 102½ |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79 | 100 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. | 87 |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83 | 96⅛ | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 72 |
| Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888 | 94 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 95 |
| Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77 | 93 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 94 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85 | 100½ | N. J. Central 1st M. | 99½ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75 | 95 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d. | 90 |
| Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67 | 96 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d. | 80 |
| Harlem 1st mort., '69-72 | 99 | Cleve. & P. 3d m. con. | 86 |
| Harlem 3ds, '68 | 91 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort. | 72 |
| Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's 82 | 111 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M. | 46 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts | 109 | Chic. & Alton S. F. | 93 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds | 89 | Chic. & Al. 1st M. | 94 |
| N. Ind. Gosh. Lin. '68 | 90 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 66 |
| Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c. | 94½ | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 82 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875 | 108 | Mil. & St. Paul Inc. | 70 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 87½ | Chi. & Mil. 1st M. | 84 |

A young Stock firm, Messrs. Pardow, Doughty & Co., No. 43 Exchange-place, advertise business to-day. Mr. Robert Pardow, Jr., formerly with the Messrs. O'Brien, is a member of the Stock Exchange Board.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders in the Fort Wayne Company is advertised to take place at Pittsburgh on the 21st inst.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,505,562 72; for Customs, $397,000; on account Loan, $33,000; Coin Certificates, $644,000; Payments, $1,399,727 19; Balance, $106,234,481 53.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, March 1, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 6,761 bbls. Flour, 2,154 bbls. and 2,789 bags Corn Meal, 805 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 675 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Malt, 4,425 bushels Oats, 1,383 bbls. Pork, 463 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,268 pkgs. Lard, 512 bbls. Beef, and 59 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $7 75 for Pots and $11 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, without any special activity. We quote: Java at 28c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet at former prices. Middlings, 43c.@44c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,250 bales. The receipts at this port have been 168,964 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 592,381 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 27½c.; Pacific E, 24c.; Pepperell E, 27c.; Pepperell R, 25c.; Pepperell N, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Mansonville, 40c.; Lonsdale, 38c.; Bartlett, 36-inch, 35c.; Bartlett, 33-inch, 27½c.; Bartlett, 30-inch, 25c. Prints—Cocheco, 23c.; Pacific, 22½c.; Rich mond, 21c.; Lancaster, 19c.; Victory, 18c.; Wamsutta, 17½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 26c.; Hartford, 24c. Cambrics, Washington, 22c.; Portland, 17c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 29c.; Winthrop, 26c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 36c.; Bates, 25c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 35c.; Salmon Falls, 35c. Ticks—Methuen A A, 60c.; Hampden, C C, 40c. Hampden, D D, 35c. Stripes—York, 40c.; Everett, 32c. Denims—York, 50c.; Wide World, 37c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L, no change in prices. The following dispatch was received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Cincinnati—Market quiet and weak.

EGGS—Receipts and sales are about equal; prices steady. We quote: State and Jersey, 38c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 34c.@36c.; Western, by express, 36c.@38c.; Canada, 35c.@37c.; Limed Eggs, 24c.@28c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are dull and heavy. The only demand for domestic Apples is for the local trade, which requires choice qualities, and for which as high as $6 50 has been paid. We quote; Apples, Fancy Western, $5@$6; Apples, Mixed Western, $3 50@$5; Apples, Common Western, $2@$3; Cranberries, choice, $12@$14; Cranberries, second grade, $5@$7, ₱ bbl. The demand for Dried Apples is better, but prices have not improved. Dried Peaches are in moderate demand at quotations. We quote: Dried Apples, new, 13½c.@14c.; Dried Apples, old State, 9c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@32c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 45c.@48c.; Blackberries, 28c.@31c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 29c.@30c., ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active than usual of late. The demand has been in part from buyers for the British Provinces, and has run largely on local made Flour. Prices of common grades have advanced about 10c. ₱ bbl., closing rather less buoyantly. Sales since our last 24,750 bbls., including very interior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7 45; interior to choice Extra State at $7 30@$8 30, chiefly at $7 40@$7 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 80 | @$7 45 |
| Extra State | 7 30 | @ 8 30 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 50 | @11 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 8 25 | @ 8 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 8 80 | @11 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 8 75 | @11 50 |
| Poor to very choice extra Missouri | 9 50 | @15 50 |

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $8 80@$10 20 for poor to good, and $10 25@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily improving; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $7 65@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request at a further partial advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 53,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50; common to very choice Milwaukee Club, in store, $1 65@$1 72; White Genesee at $2 50; and Amber State at $2 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last 45,000 bushels at 75c.@78c. for unsound and 79c.@82c. for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered, the latter rate for very choice; and 80c.@83c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are in less in demand, including State at 56c.@57c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 54c.@55c.; new Western at 39c.@43c.; Canada at 56c.@57c. ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. The market for Beans has ruled dull the past week, and prices are lower. Peas are dull and unchanged. We quote: New Marrows, $2 20@$2 40; New Kidneys, $2 40@$2 60; New Mediums, $1 50@$1 75; Mixed lots, $1 40@$1 55; Peas, Canada, $1 30@$1 35; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $2 75@$3 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in request at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more request in cluding New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@92½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 25; Resin at $4 37½@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $2 50@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Rule dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 53; Crude Sperm at $2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 55@$2 60; Lard Oil at $1 75@$1 90; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is very quiet at 28c.@29c. for Crude; 44c.@45c. for Refined in bond, and 62c.@65c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are depressed and declining, under more liberal arrivals. Onions are dull and nominal. We quote: Mercer Potatoes, $2 25@$3, Jackson Whites $1 75@$2, Buckeyes $1 25@$1 50, Dyckman $3@$3 50, Peach Blows, $2@2 75, Sweet Potatoes $6@$7, Onions, Red, $1 25@$1 50, Onions, White, $2@$2 50 ₱ bbl. Cabbages, New, ₱ 100, $8@$12; Turnips, Russia, new, ₱ bbl., $1@$1 50; Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl., $3@$4; Pumpkins, ₱ 100, $15@$20.

POULTRY AND GAME—The large receipts of Poultry the past week from the West and Canada has had the effect of reducing prices, and lots unless fine, will not bring quotations. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 20c.@23c.; Chickens, 18c.@22c.; Geese, 16c.@18c.; Ducks, 24c.@28c. ₱ lb. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.; Geese, $3@3 50; Ducks, $1 25@$1 50; Partridges, 50c.@75c. ₱ pair; Quails, $2@$2 50 ₱ dozen; Ducks, Mallard, 90c.@$1; Ducks, Teal, 40c.@50c.; Ducks, canvas back, $2 50@$3 75; Prairie Chickens, 60c.@75c. ₱ pair; Venison, saddle, 18c.@20c.; Venison, carcass, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely dealt in at lower and declining prices. Sales since our last 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 37½ for new Mess, closing at $28 12½ cash; $28@$28 25 for small lots one year old Mess; $24 75@$25 for old Prime Mess, $26 50 for new do.; and $20 50@$20 75 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $28 25@$28 62½ ₱ bbl. Stock on hand to-day 100,548 bbls., against 66,031 bbls. Feb. 1, 1866, and 128,234 bbls. March 1, 1865. Cut Meats are in active demand at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 1,100 pkgs. Also City Smoked Hams at 21½c., and do. Shoulders at 15½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in request, including Cumberland Cut at 15½c.@15½c.; Short Rib at 16½c.@16½c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15¾c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 16½c.@17½c. ₱ lb.; sales 350 boxes. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 12½c.@13½c., chiefly at 13c., for Western, and 13½c.@14c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request at unchanged prices; sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19½c., the latter for very choice, and 750 bbls. for March and April delivery, sellers' option, at 19½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Stock to-day 29,189 tierces and bbls., against 30,896 tierces and bbls. Feb. 1, 1866, and 106,511 tierces and bbls. March 1, 1865. Beef Hams are in demand at $41@$41 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in active demand at 38c.@53c. for poor to prime, 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 25c.@42c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand and steady at 16c.@23c. ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. Stahin & Floyd notice thus:

The advance in the market for Butter, noted in our last report, has been fully sustained, and we note sales of several fancy Dairies at 60c. ₱ lb. We note the total receipts of all grades, during the week as 6,491 packages, which includes 1,500 packages of Maryland Glades, and shows a great deficiency from former years, not being equal to the local consumptive demand, which at a low estimate, would require 1,000 firkins of 100 lbs. each per day. The scarcity of stock in this market and the continued light receipts, together with the positive assertions of short quantities in the Dairy Districts, has induced an investigation of the facts, and from a close estimate of the stock now on this market, which we compute at a total of 14,000 packages, and from reports from the various Dairy Districts, which we believe to be strictly correct; but making full allowance for discrepancies, we are forced to the conclusion that there is not an ordinary supply of Butter remaining in City and country adequate to the requirements of our own local and coastwise trade. A correct estimate of the amount of the crop of Butter is always difficult to make, but in the present case, with the season for old Butter within six weeks of its close, it is comparatively easy, to arrive at a close approximation to an actuality. The Southern and California markets for Butter have advanced their rates, and considerable quantities of stock have been taken for those markets. The demand for butter for the Eastern States has been quite active during the week, those markets being now entirely dependent on our own for supplies. The market closes with great firmness, and with a decided upward tendency.

We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange—Half-tubs, ₱ lb. | 55 | @60 |
| Sussex—Half-tubs, ₱ lb. | 55 | @50 |
| Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ₱ lb. | 55 | @60 |
| Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ₱ lb. | 50 | @55 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ lb. | 53 | @55 |
| N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb. | 50 | @52 |
| N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ lb. | 48 | @50 |
| N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ lb. | 43 | @45 |
| Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ lb. | 40 | @42 |
| Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ lb. | 40 | @42 |
| Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb. | 35 | @38 |
| Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb. | 27 | @30 |
| Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ lb. | 27 | @30 |
| Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb. | 25 | @26 |
| Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb. | 30 | @33 |
| Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ lb. | 34 | @35 |
| Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ₱ lb. | 36 | @38 |

The market for Cheese is without alteration since our last report, except a hardening of rates, and an advance on the finer grades. The total receipts during the week are 2,345 boxes only. The demand for local and coastwise trade has been fairly active, and the market closes with firmness at our quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory-made Dairies—first quality | 22 | @23 |
| Factory-made Dairies—second quality | 21 | @22 |
| Farm Dairies—first quality | 21 | @22 |
| Farm Dairies—second quality | 18 | @20 |
| Farm Dairies—common | 17 | @18 |
| Orange County—flat skimmed | 16 | @18 |

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and held with more firmness. Sales since our last 950 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 270 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 11½c.@12c.; refining at 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refining Sugars continue quiet at 14½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 82,000 lbs. at 18½c.@18¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 104,000 lbs. at 12c.@12¾c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 27@$2 30 ₱ gallon, the lower rate for refilled.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 950 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sailing vessel, and 7-16d. by steamer, ₱ lb. For other other ports nothing really new.

### The Late Major-Gen. McPherson.

HIS VIEWS REGARDING TRAITORS AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

*Hours at Home* for March contains an interesting sketch of the late Major-Gen. J. B. McPherson. It embodies extracts from the private correspondence of the lamented General, which gives full proof that his whole heart was enlisted in the conflict in which he which he lost his life. Under date of Fort Alcatras, (San Francisco) May 9, in a letter to his mother, Gen. McPherson, then Lieutenant of Engineers, wrote:

"I am at present living on the island beneath the *Stars and Stripes*, which wave proudly from the flag-staff in the barracks, where I trust they will continue to wave as long as one stone rests upon another. We have everything upon a *war footing*, and if the emergency arises, will endeavor to show that there are enough good, loyal, and true men to rally around our country's standard to uphold, protect, and defend it.

The general sentiment of this State, and especially of San Francisco, is *strong* for the *Union*, so that I do not apprehend any danger. The only thing is, the Secessionists heretofore have been the zealous, active, working party. But the events of the last few days have so completely unmasked their traitorous designs that the Union men are on the alert, ready to *crush out* the first symptom of open rebellion.

I must tell you, my dear mother, that nothing has ever given me more joy than the *unanimity* shown by the entire North, regardless of party or creed, to stand by the Government in upholding the honor and dignity of the nation.

The enthusiasm which actuates the entire people, from Maine to Nebraska, the gathering of armed men, and the prodigality with which merchants and bankers are tendering their money in response to the proclamations of the President, have astonished the secessionists in this State, and, if I mistake not, will make the rebel Government of Montgomery, Ala., see the "handwriting on the wall."

However men may have differed in politics, there is but one course now. Since the traitors have initiated hostilities, and threatened to seize the federal capital, give them *blow for blow* and *shot for shot* until they are effectually humbled.

I do not know whether I shall be kept here or ordered East; but one thing *I do know*, (the italics throughout are his own,) and that is, that *I am ready and willing* to go wherever I can be of the most service in upholding the honor of the Government and assisting in crushing out the rebellion; and I have faith to believe that you will see the day when the glorious old flag will wave more triumphantly than ever.

I wish I was at home now to join the Ohio volunteers. I swung my cap more than once on reading the telegraphic message of Gov. Dennison: 'What Kentucky will not furnish, *Ohio will*.'

I suppose you are in a perfect furore of excitement. Indeed, it cannot be otherwise. And now that the fires are kindled, I hope they will not be permitted to die out until Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators are in Washington, to be tried for treason, or in the language of old Putnam, 'tried, condemned and executed.'"

The Horrors of Salisbury Prison.—The trial by military commission of Maj. John H. Gee, formerly the rebel commandant of the Salisbury Prison, was begun at Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday morning. Gee was commander of the Confederate prison at that place previous to its capture by Gen. Stoneman, and it is alleged that the prisoners were subjected to the same outrages and indignities which rendered the name of Andersonville so odious.

As many as 10,000 Union prisoners were confined at Salisbury as early as the month of October, 1864; and from that time until their release in March and April, 1865, at least 5,000 of the number died from ill-treatment, and were buried near the town. Before Stoneman's forces entered Salisbury, Maj. Gee escaped with the few prisoners left there, most of those who were well escaping on the way, and afterward went to Georgia and gave himself up at Augusta, subsequent to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's surrender to Gen. Sherman. Gee then proceeded to Quincy, Fla., which was his home, and was there arrested in October or November last, on the charge of treating the prisoners under his care with inhumanity and barbarity, and of being guilty of conduct not in accordance with the usages of war.

The witnesses present for the prosecution numbered about thirty persons—Union soldiers who were confined at Salisbury, two war correspondents, also captives there, several rebel officers of the military garrison, and a number of citizens of that town. A number of witnesses are also present for the defence, and more are expected.

The charges and specifications set forth the alleged cruelties. The prisoners in defence maintain that by the terms of capitulation agreed to between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, and by the terms of parole granted under those terms to officers and soldiers surrendered under Gen. Johnston, the United States, by its accredited agent, agreed and pledged its faith that these officers and soldiers shall not be molested so long as they comply with the terms of the parole.

The Judge-Advocate on Thursday overruled the plea of the prisoners, on the ground that the parole only covered acts committed in legitimate warfare, and decided that the trial must proceed.

The examination of witnesses commenced on Friday, and will probably continue a couple of weeks.

Spearing Fish.—They are having rare sport over in Canada, catching fish with spears. It is said that upward of thirty spearing-houses have been erected upon Burlington Bay, and large hauls of fish have been made. "The method of catching fish by the spear is very exciting; the house is rendered impervious to the light, and a circular hole of about a yard in diameter is cut in the ice. The house being dark renders the water quite clear, and the fisherman can see to the bottom. A small decoy-fish, made of wood and painted in brilliant colors, is properly weighted and worked in the water by means of a string; around this the fish disport themselves, and the expert spearsman can select the largest, and by a dexterous throw of his spear pierce it with the prongs. Some of the finest fish are caught by this means, as they fearlessly approach the decoy, and appear unaware of the proximity of danger."—*Rochester Express.*

## AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

### Federal Power and State Rights.

**Remarks of Robert S. Hale, of New-York, on the Amendment to the Constitution Reported by Mr. Bingham, of the Reconstruction Committee, Feb. 27, 1866.**

Mr. Hale—Mr. Speaker, it is with great hesitation I rise to address the House to-day, for the reason especially that in the brief time allotted for the purpose, I feel that I have been entirely unable to prepare myself as one should be prepared to discuss a subject so important, a subject so serious in its bearing and effect, and one so much requiring cautious and deliberate action on the part of this House, as the one now under consideration. But I feel compelled, though I must do it crudely, imperfectly, to attempt to assign some of the reasons that must control my vote against this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is with great hesitation that I differ from the conclusions of the very able Joint Committee which have reported to the House this proposed amendment. That Committee is composed of gentlemen, many of whom are eminent for their constitutional learning; men whose opinions must always carry weight, not only in the House but in the country. But I am consoled by the reflection that the recommendation of this Committee does not carry with it the same weight, to my mind, that it might if the vail of secrecy that is now thrown over all their proceedings were removed. If we could be favored with the arguments to which that Committee have listened; if we could listen to the sentiments of the individual members expressed in that Committee; if we could know who of that Committee favored this, and who did not; whether all or a part only concurred in reporting this resolution to the House, we might be better able to judge how great weight was to be accorded to the fact that the Committee has recommended the passage of this joint resolution.

Mr. Grinnell—Will the gentleman allow me to ask a question?

Mr. Hale—Certainly.

Mr. Grinnell—I should like to ask my friend from New-York (Mr. Hale) if it has not been the custom from time immemorial for committees to keep their own secrets? otherwise, that their proceedings should be kept to themselves until their report should be made?

Mr. Hale—I should be very happy to favor the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Grinnell) with my views upon that subject, and various others of a political, literary, theological and scientific character. But as they have nothing to do with the subject under consideration, the gentleman must excuse me.

Mr. Grinnell—Mr. Speaker——

Mr. Hale—The gentleman must excuse me. I cannot consent to be diverted from the line of my proposed argument.

I can only say that, so far as this House is concerned, we only know the fact that a majority of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction have reported this joint resolution here. It comes to us with simply that weight and no more. It does not bear with it the accumulated weight of the unanimous voice of that Committee. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Grinnell) entirely misapprehends me if he understands me as complaining; I state merely the fact. I say it comes to us with only the weight of the majority, and not with the united weight of the approval of all the members of that Committee.

But it does seem to me, with the little knowledge that I possess of constitutional law, and with the very brief and hasty examination that I have been enabled to give to this matter, that no weight or authority of members of this House to-day ought to bring us to pass this amendment without at least a most careful and scrutinizing examination. It does seem to me that the tenor and effect of the amendment proposed here by this Committee is to bring about a more radical change in the system of this Government, to institute a wider departure from the theory upon which our fathers formed it than ever before was proposed in any legislative or constitutional assembly. Listening to the remarks of the distinguished member of the Committee, (Mr. Bingham,) who reported this joint resolution to the House, one would be led to think that this amendment was a subject of the most trivial consequence. He tells us, and tells us with an air of gravity that I could not but admire, that the words of the resolution are all in the Constitution as it stands, with the single exception of the power given to Congress to legislate. A very important exception, it strikes me, but one to which the gentleman seems to attach very little weight.

My friend from California, (Mr. Higby,) who addressed the House this morning in support of this resolution of the Committee, (and I speak of that gentleman with the most entire respect and friendship,) went a lit e further, and succeeded in showing that the exception of the honorable gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) was unnecessary; for, said the gentleman from California, the words of this joint resolution are all in the Constitution as it now stands. He turns to the eighth section of the first article, and in the first clause of it he finds the words "the Congress shall have power." He turns to the last clause of the same section, and there he finds the words "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper." He turns to the second section of the fourth article, and there finds the words:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

He turns to the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution, and there finds the words:

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due drocess of law."

Thus, he says, you have included in the Constitution as it stands all the words of the amendment proposed by the Committee. The ingenuity of the argument was admirable. I never heard it paralleled except in the case of the gentleman who undertook to justify suicide from the Scripture by quoting two texts: "Judas went and hanged himself;" "Go thou and do likewise."

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the theory of our Constitution? I will not undertake to elaborate this matter too far, but briefly, imperfectly, and within very scanty limits, let me attempt an answer to this question. In general terms, is it not that *all powers relating to the existence and sovereignty of the nation*, powers relating to our foreign relations, powers relating to peace and war, to the enforcement of the law of nations and international law, are the powers *given to Congress and to the Federal Government* by the Constitution, while all powers having reference to the relation of the individual to the municipal government, the powers of local jurisdiction and legislation, are in general *reserved to the States?*

What is the effect of the amendment which the Committee on Reconstruction propose for the sanction of this House and the States of the Union? I submit that it is in effect a provision under which *all State legislation*, in its codes of civil and criminal jurisprudence and procedure affecting the individual citizen, *may be overriden, may be repealed or abolished, and the law of Congress established instead.* I maintain that in this respect it is an utter departure from every principle ever dreamed of by the men who framed our Constitution.

Mr. Stevens—Does the gentleman mean to say that under this provision Congress could interfere in any case where the legislation of a State was equal, impartial to all? Or is it not simply to provide that where any State makes a distinction in the same law between different classes of individuals, Congress shall have power to correct such discrimination and inequality? Does this proposition mean anything more than that?

Mr. Hale—I will answer the gentleman. In my judgment it does go much further than the remarks of the gentleman would imply; but even if it goes no further than that—and I will discuss this point more fully before I conclude—it is still open to the same objection, that it proposes an entire departure from the Federal Government in meddling with these matters of State jurisdiction at all. I now come directly, as I was coming in due order when the gentleman's very pertinent inquiry arrested my attention, to the consideration whether this is, as has been maintained by the gentleman who reported the resolution, and by others, simply a provision for the equality of individual citizens before the laws of the several States. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it means much more than that. Let me read the language of the resolution, striking out for the purpose of making it more clear, that part which is simply irrelevant to the matter which I here discuss:

"The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property."

Now I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that reading the language in its grammatical and legal construction it is a grant of the fullest and most ample power to Congress to make all laws "necessary and proper to secure to all persons in the several States protection in the rights of life, liberty and property," with the simple proviso that such protection shall be equal. It is not a mere provision that when the States undertake to give protection which is unequal Congress may equalize it; it is a grant of power in general terms—a grant of the right to legislate for the protection of life, liberty and property, simply qualified with the condition that it shall be equal legislation. That is my construction of the proposition as it stands here. It may differ from that of other gentlemen.

Mr. Eldridge—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question right here?

Mr. Hale—Certainly.

Mr. Eldridge—I wish to know from the gentleman, and I ask for information, whether it may not bear a very different construction. Whether it may not be held to mean that where any State adopts a certain system of legislation in relation to the protection of life, liberty or property, Congress shall have power to assimilate or equalize the legislation of all the other States to that standard.

Mr. Hale—The gentleman will pardon me if I do not pursue that branch of the discussion. It is outside of the line I have marked for myself. I do not mean any offence, either to the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Grinnell,) or to the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Eldridge,) but entertain an equal respect for both.

Mr. Speaker, let me go a little further here. If it be true that the construction of this amendment, which I understand to be claimed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham,) who introduced it, and which I infer from his question is claimed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens;) if it be true that that is the true construction of this article, is it not even then introducing a power never before intended to be conferred upon Congress? For we all know it is true that probably every State in this Union fails to give equal protection to all persons within its borders in the rights of life, liberty, and property. It may be a fault in the States that they do not do it. A reformation may be desirable, but by the doctrines of the school of politics in which I have been brought up, and which I have been taught to regard was the best school of political rights and duties in this Union, reforms of this character should come from the States, and not be forced upon them by the centralized power of the Federal Government.

Take a single case by way of illustration, and I take it simply to illustrate the point, without expressing any opinion whatever on the desirability of a change in regard to it. Take the case of the rights of married women. Did any one ever assume that Congress was to be invested with the power to legislate on that subject, and to say that married women, in regard to their rights of property, should stand on the same footing with men and unmarried women? There is not a State in the Union where disability of married women in relation to the rights of property does not to a greater or less extent still exist. Many of the States have taken steps for the partial abolition of that distinction in years past, some to a greater extent and others to a less. But I apprehend there is not to-day a State in the Union where there is not a distinction between the rights of married women, as to property, the rights of *femmes sole* and men.

Mr. Stevens—If I do not interrupt the gentleman I will say a word. When a distinction is made between two married people or two *femmes sole*, then it is unequal legislation; but where all of the same class are dealt with in the same way then there is no pretense of unequality.

Mr. Hale—The gentleman will pardon me; his argument seems to me to be more specious than sound. The language of the section under consideration gives to all persons equal protection. Now, if that means you shall extend to one married woman the same protection you would extend to another, and not the same you extend to unmarried women and men, then by parity of reasoning it will be sufficient if you extend to one negro the same rights you do to another, but not those you extend to a white man. I think, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania claims that the resolution only intends that all of a certain class shall have equal protection, such class legislation may certainly as easily satisfy the requirements of this resolution in the case of the negro as in the case of the married woman. The line of distinction is, I take it, quite as broadly marked between negroes and white men as between married and unmarried women.

It was within the purview of the original Constitution to grant the power of legislation to Congress on subjects of this character. Mr. Speaker, the powers conferred on Congress are all contained in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. I ask the House to look at these provisions, their nature, their general scope, the accuracy, precision and care with which they are defined, and compare them with what I cannot but characterize, with all my respect and deference for the Committee on Reconstruction, as the extremely vague, loose and indefinite provisions of the proposed amendment.

By the eighth section of the first article the subjects upon which Congress is to have power to legislate are enumerated. Congress is to have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; to borrow money; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, (which are regarded in many respects as foreign nations;) to establish a system of naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money; fix the standard of weights and measures; provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the coin and securities of the United States; establish post-offices and post roads; provide for copyrights and patents; constitute certain judicial tribunals; punish piracy on the high seas outside of the jurisdiction of the States, &c.

Go through that section carefully and you will find no general power granted to Congress to legislate upon matters of a municipal nature, or matters relating to the social or civil rights of citizens of the States, but everywhere it points most strictly and carefully to the legitimate objects for which the national Government was created. And the last clause that is often quoted, and which I have heard quoted to-day in this House, but which is almost as often misquoted as quoted, gives to Congress only the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for the carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. In that sweeping, comprehensive clause, as it is ordinarily deemed, covering all the powers essential to carry out the other powers granted by the instrument and the other powers conferred upon any department of the Government of the United States, we find that it is limited directly to these powers; it is not a general power to enact all laws for carrying out the provisions of the Constitution.

Again, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) refers us to the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution as the basis of the present resolution, and as the source from which he has taken substantially the language of that clause of the proposed amendment I am considering. Now, what are these amendments to the Constitution, numbered from one to ten, one of which is the fifth article in question? What is the nature and object of these articles? They do not contain, from beginning to end, a grant of power anywhere. On the contrary, they are all restrictions of power. They constitute the bill of rights, a bill of rights for the protection of the citizen, and defining and limiting the power of Federal and State legislation. They are not matters upon which legislation can be based. They begin with the proposition that "Congress shall make no law," &c.; and if I were to follow the example of my friend from California, (Mr. Higby,) I might perhaps claim that here was a sufficient prohibition against the legislation sought to be provided for by this amendment. Throughout they are prohibitions against legislation. Throughout they provide safeguards to be enforced by the courts, and not to be exercised by the Legislature. And they provide in this noble fifth article, among others—provisions which at this time especially deserve the attention of the American people—that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

Mr. Bingham—Will the gentleman refer to the second section of the fourth article?

Mr. Hale—The gentleman from Ohio refers me to the second section of the fourth article. I omit the consideration of that section for the reason that my argument is directed exclusively to the consideration of the final clause of the amendment proposed, which is founded on the fifth article of the amendments, without referring at all to the other clause, founded on the section to which the gentleman from Ohio refers me. The last-named section is therefore outside the range of my remarks on this occasion. Now, I suggest to gentlemen: is it wise at this time, after the experience we have had of the working of this Constitution, with all the reverence in which we have been accustomed to hold it, after having it tested as it has been by this mighty rebellion—through peace, through foreign war, through civil war, having found its strength, its elasticity, its sufficiency for all circumstances and all trials—is it wise for us to alter it thus rashly, to alter it in its most vital and essential principle, to amend it by substituting a new principle for the very soul that animates the system created by it?

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman will allow me to ask him to point to a single decision. The gentleman says that the sufficiency of the Constitution has been tested and found in the past. I ask him now if he knows of a single decision in which the sufficiency of the Constitution to secure to a party aggrieved in his person within a State the right to protection by the prosecution of a suit, which by the organic law of the State was denied to him, has ever been affirmed, either by Federal statute or Federal decision, or whether the nation has not been dumb in the presence of the organic act of a State which declares that eight hundred thousand natural-born citizens of the United States shall be denied the right to prosecute a suit in their courts, either for the vindication of a right or the redress of a wrong. Where is the decision? I want an answer.

Mr. Hale—The gentleman will always get an answer when he asks me a question. It is never necessary for him to accompany his questions with a warning.

I have not been able to prepare a brief for this argument, and therefore I cannot refer the gentleman to any case. As I never claim to be a very learned constitutional lawyer I have no hesitation in making the admission that I do not know of a case where it has ever been decided that the United States Constitution is sufficient for the protection of the liberties of the citizen. But still I have, somehow or other, gone along with the impression that there is that sort of protection thrown over us in some way, whether with or without the sanction of a judicial decision that we are so protected. Of course, I may be entirely mistaken in all this, but I have certainly somehow had that impression.

Mr. Eldridge—I wish to know if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) has found or heard of a case in which the Constitution of the United States has been pronounced to be insufficient?

Mr. Hale—I would rather leave these gentlemen to answer one another at some other time, if it will answer their purposes as well.

Mr. Bingham—I beg leave to say that I am ready to answer the gentleman now, and to produce such a decision, whether the gentleman from New-York is or is not.

Mr. Hale—This is no doubt a very interesting side issue; but the gentlemen will pardon me if I prefer to go on with my own speech now, and leave them to make theirs in proper order.

I insist that the American people have not yet found that their State Governments are insufficient to protect the rights and liberties of the citizen. If the gentleman from Ohio has found it so, I recommend him to emigrate to New-York, where he will find it very different.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman will excuse me. I do not cast any imputation upon the State of New-York. The gentleman knows full well, from conversations I have had with him, that so far as I understand this power, under no possible interpretation can it ever be made to operate in the State of New-York while she occupies her present proud position.

Mr. Hale—The gentleman has the reply, and I hope he will pardon me for saying that I think he ought not to interrupt me now.

Mr. Bingham—I ought not to do so, and I do not wish to do it.

Mr. Hale—It is claimed that this Constitutional Amendment is aimed simply and purely toward the protection of "American citizens of African descent" in the States lately in rebellion. I understand that to be the whole intended practical effect of the amendment.

Mr. Bingham—It is due to the Committee that I should say that it is proposed as well to protect the thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of loyal white citizens of the United States, whose property, by State legislation, has been wrested from them under confiscation, and protect them also against banishment.

Mr. Hale—I trust that when the gentleman comes to reply, he will give me as much of his time as he takes of mine. As he has the reply, I do not think he ought to interject his remarks into my speech. I will modify my statement and say that this amendment is intended to apply solely to the eleven States lately in rebellion, so far as any practical benefit to be derived from it is concerned. The gentleman from Ohio can correct me if I am again in error.

Mr. Bingham—It is to apply to other States also that have in their constitution and laws to-day, provisions in direct violation of every principle of our Constitution.

Mr. Rogers—I suppose the gentleman refers to the State of Indiana?

Mr. Bingham—I do not know; it may be so. It applies unquestionably to the State of Oregon.

Mr. Hale—Then I will again modify my correction and say that it is intended to apply to every State which, in the judgment of the honorable member who introduced this measure, has failed to provide equal protection to life, liberty, and property. And here we come to the very thing for which I denounce this proposition, that it takes away from these States the right to determine for themselves what their institutions shall be. Oregon has not been contumacious toward this Union; Oregon has not been in rebellion; the gentleman has no charge to bring against her, except that she has incorporated into her Constitution and laws provisions that to him are distasteful, and which he thinks unjust. I submit that that should never be a [illegible] to pass upon laws in Congress. It is [illegible] under the Constitution of the United States, and [illegible] the whole theory of our Government, for the people of Oregon to pass upon and to remedy, if remedy is required, and not for the gentleman from Ohio in his capacity as a member of this House, or for Congress.

If he claims that those provisions of the Constitution or the laws of Oregon are inconsistent with the bill of rights contained in the Constitution of the United States, then I answer that his remedy is perfect and ample, and the courts may be appealed to to vindicate the rights of the citizens, both under civil and criminal procedure. Their powers are ample; it never was questioned, it never could be questioned, that the decrees of the courts, in all the States at least where Slavery did not exist, have been thoroughly and sufficiently enforced.

But the gentleman says there is, and there has been from first to last, a violation of the provisions of this bill of rights by the very existence of this bill itself; that the institution of slavery itself has existed in defiance of the provisions of the bill of rights; that all the anomalies and all the enormities that have grown out of that institution have been equally in violation of it. I concede there is much force in that reasoning. Slavery was an anamoly under the Constitution; under the strict language of the Constitution I cannot see how it ever could have been claimed to exist. But nobody doubts that it did exist; that it existed when the Constitution was made; that the Constitution was made with knowledge of its existence, in full contemplation of it. And the most marked evidence of the full weight and appreciation given to that subject by the framers of the Constitution is the great care with which they dissevered the national Government from all connection with the institution of Slavery, except in two or three instances where they were forced into it, and then they only mentioned it by a circumlocution.

I contend, as I have always contended, that under the Constitution as originally framed Slavery was intended to be solely and exclusively a State institution, under the jurisdiction of State laws, and removed from Federal authority in every respect, except in the instances in which it is referred to in the Constitution; once in relation to the basis of representation and taxation; again in regard to the rendition of fugitives; and again in regard to the prohibition of importation. If that construction, which I hold to be the true States rights doctrine from the beginning, if that doctrine had been persisted in and adhered to, I believe this war of the rebellion never would have occurred; that Slavery never would have been found pushing itself into the Federal Territories; the Missouri question never would have arisen; the Kansas question never would have arisen; and I believe that Slavery, confined to the States as our fathers intended it should be confined, would have long since died out, and we would have enjoyed all the blessings of a free, peaceful, strong, national existence, without the fearful tribulation through which we have passed in this war of the rebellion.

But by constructions of Courts and of Legislatures, by artificial constructions, and, if I may say it without disrespect to the powers that have been, by the constructions and decisions of the Courts, which I believe to have been radically unsound in principle, Slavery was cut loose from this confinement under State laws, and connected with the Federal Government as a national institution. I believe it was a departure from the spirit of the Constitution when it was held that Congress had power to legislate upon the subject of the rendition of fugitive slaves, although I know that at two different times Congress did consider that whole subject and pass laws for such rendition. It was not, in my opinion, within the powers conferred upon Congress. It was a part of the compact between the States, and, I believe, was intended to be left solely to State action.

But all this reference to the subject of Slavery by the gentleman, by which I have been led into such a digression, only enforces the point that the time when an amendment like that under consideration was ever requisite or desirable has passed. The monstrous anomaly of Slavery in a free Republic has ceased to exist. Slavery is dead by constitutional enactment, and by the same enactment full power is given to Congress to enforce its extinction by legislation. At such a time and under such circumstances it seems to me most unfit that such a sweeping amendment as that now proposed should be adopted, which could only be justified by the existence of that system now swept away forever.

I refer again to this digression merely to say that it is the inevitable tendency of power always to augment itself; to acquire additional power by mere amplification and accretion. Power goes on to increase and arrogate to itself power, from time to time, by extension and enlargement. That has been the tendency under the Constitution as it exists. The principle that it is the part of a good judge to amplify his jurisdiction has been not only a maxim of the Courts, but it also seems to have been the principle and maxim upon which the Federal Government has operated.

Now, I put it to the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) if at a single stride we take such a step as this, if we confer upon the Federal Congress powers, in such vague and general language as this amendment contains, to legislate upon all matters pertaining to the life, liberty, and property of all the inhabitants of the several States, I put it to the gentleman, whom I know sometimes at least to be disposed to criticise this habit of liberal construction, to state where he apprehends that Congress and the courts will stop in the powers they may arrogate to themselves under this proposed amendment?

It has been settled judicially, as well as legislatively, that the words "necessary and proper," which are found in this amendment, as well as in the original Constitution, by no means imply indispensable necessity; that the legislation "necessary" for carrying into execution powers is not the legislation without which the thing cannot be done. But it has been expressly settled that it means simply "needful," "requisite," "conducive to," and under that settled interpretation of his language I ask the gentleman where he will draw the line as to the powers which Congress may exercise as the "necessary and proper" legislation to attain these very general results?

It seems to me, Sir, that this is, of all kinds of legislation, the most dangerous. I believe that the tendency in this country has been, from the first, too much toward the accumulation and strengthening of central Federal power. During the last five years of war and rebellion, that tendency has necessarily and inevitably increased. It must always happen that when the life of the nation is menaced the strength and extent of central power will be augmented. In such emergencies the nation arrogates to itself powers which it never thought of possessing or exercising in time of peace. We have become habituated to yielding to such things as matters of inexorable necessity. I submit to gentlemen whether it is not now time that we should check that current. I believe that this is, of all times, the last when we should undertake a radical amendment of the Constitution, so immensely extending the power of the Federal Government, and derogating from the power of the States.

Sir, I concede every disposition and every wish on the part of the gentleman to protect the liberty of the citizen—the humblest as well as the highest—the negro, the late slave, as well as others. In every such desire on his part I must fully and cordially concur. But let me warn gentlemen that there are other liberties as important as the liberties of the individual citizen, and those are the liberties and rights of the States. I believe that whatever most clearly distinguishes our Government from other Governments in the extent of individual freedom and the protection of personal rights we owe to our decentralized system, to the fact that the functions of government with which the citizen has immediate relation are brought home to him, that he operates immediately upon them and they immediately upon him, instead of there being that long chain of communication which in a centralized government must extend from the fountain of power, whether despotic or republican, whether executive or legislative, to the citizen. I appeal to gentlemen whether we ought not now to seek to strengthen the liberties of the States and the rights of the States as well as the liberties of the citizen.

It is true that this doctrine of State rights, like any other doctrine carried beyond its due measure, may, when pushed to extremes, generate evil. It is true that the orthodox, sound, fundamental doctrine of State rights may, by progressing beyond the proper line, become the heretical and dangerous doctrine of State sovereignty. Thank God, Sir, that heresy has been put down.

Let us see that a more dangerous heresy be not allowed to rise in its place.

I will not spend more time upon this subject. I oppose the resolution as unsound in substance, as impolitic in itself, as not in conformity or harmony with the theory of the Constitution under which we live. I oppose it as uncalled for at all times, as especially uncalled for now when our tendencies ought all to be the other way. And, Sir, I particularly oppose it in view of the manner in which it is now brought before this House and is now progressing here. Gentlemen will not, I trust, understand me as making any personal complaints. I am doing no such thing. I simply say that in my judgment the course taken is not a course promotive of that calm, deliberate, fair, full consideration which a constitutional amendment always demand.

This resolution was in fact first brought to the notice of the House yesterday morning. It had previously been reported and printed; but we all know how little attention is paid to these files upon our desks; how little we know of the mere routine business of the House. Yesterday morning this resolution was brought before the House by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) for debate, with the proposition that he would have it debated yesterday, and perhaps to-day, and that on one of those two days the vote should be taken. Now, is that the way in which great questions of constitutional law ought to be considered and decided by this Congress? Should we, on the few hours' hasty examination which we can give to such a question, amid the noise and confusion, the disturbance and excitement of this Hall, undertake to pass upon such questions? Should we not take time for ample, careful deliberation, and seek in some degree, at least, to overcome those external influences here which are so well calculated to disturb our action?

More than that, a large part of the little time which we have had devoted to this question has been occupied by discussion entirely aside from the subject. I regret that my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) should have seen fit to criticise what he with such pointed irony termed my "generosity," in yielding a half hour to the continuation of his learned but general disquisition upon constitutional law. The point which I raised upon him I raised in entire good nature and good faith, and I think with entire propriety, that his speech, however learned and however interesting, was not addressed to the subject before the House. If I had had the same opportunity, I should have raised the same point upon my esteemed friend from California (Mr. Higby.) However interesting the discussion of these gentlemen may have been to the House, it appeared manifest to me that the greater part of their remarks were not germane to the question under consideration.

I submit if we are to have but some some six or eight hours' discussion of this constitutional amendment, it ought at least to be devoted to that subject, and not range over the whole field of constitutional relations and personal relations between Congress and the President.

I do not believe the present time favorable to that calm and dispassionate consideration which should always be given to a subject of such momentous importance as a change of the fundamental principles of our fundamental law. I do not believe the circumstances to-day surrounding this House conducive to that deliberation. Conceding this House to be a wise, discreet and virtuous House beyond precedent, still I beg leave to say, if I may do it without a breach of its privileges, I apprehend that its members are human, subject to like passions and infirmities as others. And believing that excited feeling and undue passion may even now unconsciously be so far influencing some of us that we are not in proper tone or temper to weigh the full importance of our vote upon the subject before us, I again appeal to gentlemen not to pass this amendment until at least time shall have been allowed for careful examination and dispassionate reflection.

## ACROSS THE PLAINS.

**Perils of a Journey Over the Plains in Midwinter—Reminiscences of "Bent's Old Fort"—What it Costs to Keep Indians Goodnatured—Adventures of a New-York Bartender—A Ball at Santa Fe.**

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times

Santa Fe, N. M., Monday, Feb. 5, 1866.

Journeying across the Plains in midwinter is a cool proceeding; ours was a frozen one. By the most direct route from the "States," and, in fact, the only Santa Fé route, it is a fifteen days' journey. A portion of this travel, too, is through a country so infested by Indians that stations cannot be built and kept.

By the route that we took it is more safe. Leaving Denver with Gen. W. R. Brewster, the Vice-President of the Overland Dispatch Company, the first hundred and fifty miles of the distance was made in excellent time, reaching "Bent's Old Fort," on the Upper Arkansas, in forty hours. Here we were forced to wait, keeping Lent involuntarily for five days.

"Bent's Old Fort," as it is now called, was built by Col. St. Vrain in 1834, and is known in the East as St. Vrain's "Trading Post." It is an adobe-built arrangement, inclosing nearly half an acre of ground. On two sides the walls are formed of the quarters, which are more like casemates than anything else I can liken them to. The rest of the inclosure is simply an adobe wall, of about ten feet in height and two of thickness.

From this place St. Vrain has sent to the States during a single year more than one hundred thousand dressed buffalo robes. Here St. Vrain, Kit Carson and Bill Bent lived a joyous life. The old fort was then well kept and comfortably furnished. Among other things of the past, an antiquated billiard-table was in use, and has since gone into firewood. The jovial trio lacked one person to make up a four-handed game of euchre; so sent to St. Louis and engaged the services of a gentleman, at a handsome salary, to make one of the game. A race-track was kept in fine order near the fort, and the place was the very merriest of all the trading posts on the frontier.

Those halcyon days are past. Bent was left in possession of the fort. St. Vrain and Carson went to Laos, and made homes for themselves. Bent's first wife, the squaw, mother of his children, died about this time, which seemed to affect him considerably. Just at this time the Government, desiring to purchase the fort for a military post, offered Bent $50,000 for it. Bent asked $80,000, which the Government did not see fit to give. Thirty thousand dollars would have been a large price for the place.

Bent soon after this took it into his head to leave the place, so he set fire to it and went—going to the present site of Fort Lyon, where he erected a trading post, which is now used as a commissary depot for the fort.

While at this place he entered into another matrimonial arrangement with a Cheyenne squaw, I think, who was too fond of fire-water to be a very congenial companion. One of her pleasant jokes while "under the influence" was to get herself into some commanding position and take shots with a rifle at her lord, and hardly master. This could not last, so Bent got rid of her, and has since that time rather avoided female society.

Of Bent's family, two sons are with the Indians and one with him at his ranch on the Purgatory River. (This river is called by the mountaineers the Picket Wire.) A daughter is married and settled in Missouri, but at the present time is "on the Walnut" with the Indians, endeavoring to prevail upon them to live up to their terms of the last treaty, but with doubtful success.

Our stay at Bent's Fort was longer than is usual; but the bad weather, that the coach from the States met on what is known as the Long Route, (over which one team is driven nearly two hundred and fifty miles,) occasioned the delay. The coach came and we started. We were more than three hours crossing the Arkansas, on account of the ice, or as the driver phrased it, three hours, three yoke of oxen, five mules, and —— lucky to get across anyhow. Two miles and a half an hour, for two days brought us to the Rattoon Pass, after passing through which we had excellent weather and good roads.

The first place of interest after passing through the mountains is Maxwell's Ranch, a description of this place will serve to give an idea of the style of life that some of these old mountain men settle down to finally.

Maxwell, as he is always called, is a well-built man, with a good face, in which one can see determination and thorough self-reliance. He has an old Mexican grant, which is as yet unconfirmed, of nearly forty miles square. Of this he cultivates, by means of tenants, some thousands of acres, furnishing the land, stock and materials, and receiving one-half the product. There is, I am told, nearly fifty miles of "sike" or ditch for irrigating purposes on this vast farm.

Herding is another source of income to Mr. Maxwell—between twenty-five and thirty thousand sheep are somewhere on the farm, but Maxwell does not know exactly where. The Indians do, however, and provide themselves liberally with the mutton for food. Maxwell has also herds of mules and horses. The more choice stock he keeps at the ranch. Two-thousand-dollar Spanish merinos are too expensive to feed Indians with.

There is a tribe of the Indians, too, that look upon Maxwell as *the great man*. One would think to see his house that the Indians were the proprietors of it, for they certainly occupy just as much or little as suits their convenience. Last Summer, the Indians took advantage of Maxwell's absence, and turned the family out, taking full possession. Maxwell came back and succeeded after some difficulty in dispersing the crowd. Since that time there has never been more than fifty sleeping in the house at one time. This number is not unusual, however.

To keep these Indians good-natured costs Maxwell from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars yearly, in goods and whisky. He keeps entirely away from them, as he says that he can manage a sober Indian but not a drunken one. Altogether Maxwell and his ranch are subjects of interest. With regard to the Indian troubles, Maxwell, Carson, St. Vrain and other experienced men agree that so long as the "Dog Soldiers" (renegade) Indians are allowed to wander about loosely so long will the troubles exist. The "Dog Soldier" is not affected by the recent treaty, and does not care to be.

The next village we reached was "Rio," an adobe-built hamlet, of two or three hundred inhabitants. Then we reached Fort Union, a military post, under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Kit Carson. We found this well-known individual in the sutler's store, deeply engaged in a game of high-low-jack. Seated there in his shirt-sleeves, with a dudheen in his teeth, making all the points that were to be had, he was as complete a specimen of the jovial mountaineer as I have yet seen. Gen. Brewster and Kit were old friends, and soon were deeply engaged in tracing out the most practicable route from Santa Fé to Pond Creek, a station of the Overland Dispatch Company's on the Smoky Hill route. This business arranged, we set out for "Kronig's Ranch."

Mr. Kronig thinks that New-York is not much of a place for a young man. He served as "bar keep" for an underground establishment, at a salary of six dollars per month, and was finally discharged for not being willing to pass counterfeit money. After that he started for California. The Indians "cleaned him out" three different times, so he gave it up and turned his attention to farming. He has now, next to Maxwell's, the finest farm that we have visited, and a very much better fitted-up residence even than Maxwell.

One of the camels that Lieut. Bliss brought out is now owned by Mr. Kronig, who says that the animal keeps himself, but is entirely valueless so far as any useful work is concerned. From Kronig's to Santa Fé, a distance of a little more than a hundred miles, there is no noteworthy place except the "Pecos Church," which was built by the priests that came with Cortez. This church has been sold by the Bishop of Santa Fé, and is now being torn down to obtain the adobes to build stables with.

Santa Fé, or City of the Holy Faith, was built by priests that came with Hernando Cortez. At the time Cortez was driven out, these priests were murdered. From this time until St. Vrain and a few other Americans settled here, (some forty years since,) but little is known of the place. It has at present between seven and eight thousand inhabitants—Mexicans, Israelites and Americans. The Mexicans are lazy and poor; the Jews commercial and rich; the American population is principally connected in [illegible]

way with the Government, or else they have a capital knowledge of cards. Monté is the favorite.

Five Roman Catholic churches, and one Protestant, minus its roof, comprise the places of worship. Two weekly newspapers, printed half in English and half in Spanish, do the necessary wrangling, with a circulation of from four to five hundred each.

Gen. Carleton has command of the district. He is a gentleman, quiet and capable, with more friends than enemies, and very generally admired.

The hotels, or *fondas*, are tolerably kept, and quite comfortable. Board may be had at three and four dollars per diem.

We arrived on Sunday morning, and went, after the very necessary ablution to remove travel stain, to the cathedral. The edifice is built of adobe or mammoth brick, made of mud, straw and gravel, then sun-dried; the roof being also of mud and timber. The ornamentation of the interior is rude and complicated—the paintings wretched, but of very brilliant color. The seats or pews make worship convenient; each person must bring a seat or take the floor, which the majority do. The congregation was composed almost entirely of Mexicans, the females being largely in the majority. Our gentle American ladies would scarcely go there to study bonnets, for they are almost unknown—the shawl doing duty in their place.

The male population wear the sombrero and the inevitable blanket or serapé. They seem to be such a "let-me-alone" sort of costumes that one readily agrees to do so.

The next eve we went to a "Baile." That's the polite for fandango. The house in which the baile was held was distinguishable by a dimly-lit lantern that burned in front. Entering, we found a room of eighteen feet in width and forty in length; at one end of which, mounted on a dry-goods box, sat three musicians—violin, clarionet, and a many-stringed guitar.

At the other end of the room was an arrangement that seemed a cross between an apple-stand bar and candy-shop, while on benches ranged along the wall sat the dark damsels that were willing partners for any one. Being assured that no introduction was necessary, we sailed in and secured a partner. The General chose the female of the very grandest proportions in the room. This was fortunate for him, as he was made to do the figures *volens volens*. We were not so fortunate, and got left several times standing alone, while the mazy went on without us. The set completed each gent takes the lady to the before-mentioned variety-store at the end of the room, and she proceeds to load in cakes, candy and apples; also, a glass of wine. This is done after each dance, and it is thus that the proprietor or giver of the baile is remunerated.

It is quite surprising to see the amount of stock the young woman can consume. This accomplished, she proceeds to fill her handkerchief (not a small one either); then her pockets. After this she gets some one to hold the apples, cakes, &c., and goes home with about as much of a load as she can carry.

The sympathies of the people are with Juarez, and all manner of rumor is rife with regard to his movement and that of the French.

The last authentic dates from El Paso are of the 26th of January. They give the information that three hundred French cavalry left Chihuahua to attack the Mexicans in force at Conception. The Mexicans retreated; the advance of the retreating column being expected to reach Paso del Norte to-morrow. It is generally believed here that Juarez will cross to the American side of the river as soon as the French troops press him.

Business in Santa Fe is extremely dull. The merchants say that it is occasioned by the fact that the Government has not made the usual purchases of corn. Money is very scarce and difficult to obtain on the best of security. Then it can be had for four or five per cent. a month. CROQUIS.

## FROM THE WEST.

### Protection—Transportation.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 26.

PROTECTION.

An immense meeting was held on Wednesday evening by the friends of protection to home industry. It was a meeting of the masses, who came together to consider the grave questions which have recently been forced upon the attention of the public by the formation of Free-Trade Leagues. Some excellent speeches were made, and the resolutions adopted were of the right character.

The people of the West are every day becoming more aroused to the importance of varying their industry, and to the unprofitableness of confining themselves too exclusively to agriculture. The extortionate charges for transportation are bringing about a revolution in their ideas upon this point. There is no reason in the world why the West should not largely engage in manufactures. Capitalists are being convinced of this, and new branches are constantly being opened—as yet, however, on a somewhat limited scale. Our great want is cotton and woolen mills, and these we shall have before many years have elapsed. The present rates of duty upon foreign goods afford a most favorable opportunity for capitalists to embark in manufactures, and it will be largely embraced.

TRANSPORTATION.

The agitation of the subject of railroad transportation still continues in all parts of the West. Large public meetings are being held at various points, and all breathe the same spirit—a determination, if possible, to secure some other and cheaper means of transportation than is now offered by the railroads. I have already noticed the proposition to secure ship navigation from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, by means of the Rock River, Lake Winnebago, &c. This enterprise seems to be pressed with unusual vigor, and its projectors are sanguine of success. This would give an outlet for a large and productive section of country, and take much trade away from the railroads and from Chicago. It is evident that Chicago has got to do something to propitiate the country west of us. With the extortionate railroad and storage charges, the producers of grain have begun to consider themselves unmercifully fleeced, and do not propose to stand it any longer than they can possibly help. They are, therefore, devising ways and means to avoid Chicago in seeking a market. Our business men begin to appreciate the situation, and to see the necessity of doing something to prevent the threatened diversion of trade. To do this, we shall, as a first step, be compelled to abolish our warehouse monopolies and the dishonest system of grain inspection which is practiced here. The railroads will doubtless reduce their enormous charges as soon as competition presents itself.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The extreme cold weather, of which I wrote last week, has departed, and it is more Springlike now. It will only require a few days of warm weather to remove the ice from the harbors on Lake Michigan.... Kennedy, who was convicted of being one of the murderers of Mahoney, near this city, has confessed his guilt. He is to be hung on the 2d of March—being the third one hung for this murder....Another queer trial took place at Geneva, Kane County, last week, in which a whole neighborhood got involved. It was that of Hartrunft vs. Yundt. The former sued the latter for seduction of his wife. The wife died some time ago, and the husband had been in California. Nearly all the men of the neighborhood were implicated, but the Jury gave the plaintiff $5,000 damages....John B. Gough is still lecturing here, Miss Anna Dickinson also gave one lecture last week. Fred. Douglass is to speak on Wednesday evening on "Assassination and its Lessons." Our great tunnel is now more than a mile out under the lake. The Common Council last week voted the contractors an additional compensation of 60 per cent. on the original amount, or $189,000, after the Board of Public Works had reported that they would make good progress at the contract price. It is expected that the work will be completed, and that we shall be receiving our supply of water from the new source by the first of December next. The University of Chicago, under the able direction of President Burroughs, still continues to prosper, having over 200 students on its register. Trade continues dull, without much prospect of improvement. The country is not buying goods as it has done in years past, when money was plenty and all kinds of produce selling at heavy prices. Money is easier than it has been, on account of the closing up of the packing season. Our banks have to carry over a large amount both in grain and provisions.

A Woman Wants a Divorce after her Husband's Death.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided an interesting case. Mrs. Swan had filed a bill for divorce and alimony, which bill had been answered by J. M. Swan, defendant, who also filed a cross bill. Owing to the Chancellor's ill health the matter was referred to three prominent members of the bar. Two of these gentlemen had, after hearing the case, made up their minds as to the divorce, and determined to grant it, but had not considered the question of alimony, when defendant Swan died. Some time afterwards complainant filed the present bill to revive her former bill, and praying that the former opinion of the two members of the special court might be entered as the decree of the court *nunc pro tunc*. This was dismissed by the Chancellor. Hence appeal. The Supreme Court refused to allow the bill to be entered, and decided that, on the death of either party to a bill for divorce or alimony, the case abates, and cannot be renewed; that the cause of action is gone.

Sandy Cotton.—Five bales of cotton were opened on the premises of the Suffolk Manufacturing Company in this city yesterday, the bales containing *one hundred and eighty-seven pounds of sand*. Each bale had a bag of sand in the centre, extending near the end. Two of them had two bags in each one. There were 216 pounds of sand in one bale. The amount found in the five bales, at 47 cents per pound, would cost $463 89—a high price for that commodity. This sand must have been put in when baled on the plantation, before being pressed.—*Lowell Courier.*

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Parts I. and II. adjourned for the term. *Part III.*—Held by Justice Foster, at No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 696, 158, 832, 678, 680, 421, 544, 930, 619, 931, 938, 939, 860, 972, 922, 742, 746, 812, 978, 998.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice Ingraham.—Nos. 72, 77, 82, 95, 113, 128, 135, 140, 148, 151, 157.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS.—Adjourned for the month.

COMMON PLEAS—JURY TRIALS.—Adjourned for the term. The General Term of this Court is still in session.

### United States Supreme Court—Tuesday, Feb. 27.

No. 124. *Bell and Grant, Appellants, vs. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company et al.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Stanbery for the appellants.

No. 125. *Grinnell, Minturn & Co. et al., Appellants, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. The decree of the said District Court in this cause affirmed.

No. 161. *John McGuire, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Commonwealth.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Cushing for the plaintiff in error. This is the Massachusetts liquor case.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

On motion of Hon. Chester J. Reed, Hon. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. [illegible]. *John McGuire, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Cushing for the plaintiff in error, by Mr. Reed for the defendant, and concluded by Mr. Richardson for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

### Constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Laws of Massachusetts—Scope and Effect of a License to Sell Liquors Under the United States Internal Revenue Laws—The Federal Tax on Business and Occupations—Does it Legalize Traffic Rendered Unlawful by State Legislation?—Gen. Cushing on the Use of Liquors and Popular Reforms.

*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Defendant in Error, vs. John McGuire, Plaintiff in Error.*—This case has been once or twice stated in the Times, as respects the facts. It was now reached for argument on the grave questions of law involved. The Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts ruled that McGuire's license to carry on the business or occupation of wholesale dealer in liquors, granted him under the act of Congress to provide Internal Revenue, gave him no authority to sell intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of that State. Upon that ruling the accused was convicted on an indictment for such illegal sale. A writ of error was thereupon sued out, and the questions brought to this Court for review, the plaintiff in error making substantially the following points:

*First*—A license, as that word is used in acts of Congress, is authorization to do the thing licensed, and if the license be within the constitutional power of the licenser—if granted by a person having the power to grant—then the licence transfers to the licensee, or grantee, the lawful right and full power to do whatsoever the license purports to authorize. In other words, in the language of this Court, the license transfers to the licensee all the right which the grantor can have to do that which is comprehended in the terms of the license. Where such a license is granted by the United States, in the exercise of any constitutional powers of the Federal Government, nothing can be added to or substracted therefrom by the authority of any one of the United States; the Federal power in such case is paramount, absolute, comprehensive, exclusive and conclusive, as against a State.

*Second*—The license relied on in the present case is in the express terms of the act under which it was granted, viz.: the act of July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—declared to be authorization. In expressly enacting that the license shall not authorize any spirits to be drunk on the premises, it also expressly enacts, in effect, that the license does authorize sale for any other purpose than that of being drunk on the premises.

*Third*—The plaintiff in error was not indicted for or charged with selling to be drunk on the premises, but only for doing the very precise thing which the license expressly authorizes and empowers him to do, viz.: Keeping for sale and selling intoxicating liquors. Hence the defendant is fully protected in what he did by his license, and the attempt of the State of Massachusetts to punish him for doing that which the license expressly empowered him to do, was the plain nullification of an act of Congress, and a flagrant invasion and violation of the paramount authority of the United States.

*Fourth*—This license, under the Internal Revenue Act, is not a mere tax, but an authority, sold by the United States, and purchased by the licensee for a sum of money, in virtue of which the United States contract with the licensee that he shall have power to do the thing licensed, without which, the license and the money received for it, are an act of imposture, fraud and robbery, by the United States.

*Fifth*—Thus far the demonstration seems to be conclusive, unless there be something to be said in derogation or qualification of the proposition advanced; and here it is advanced that the following provision restricts the meaning of the act: "And be it further enacted that no license hereinbefore provided for, if granted, shall be construed to authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, occupation or employment therein mentioned, within any State or Territory of the United States in which it shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof, or in violation of the laws of any State or Territory."

But this provision cannot avail the State for the following reasons: 1st, According to received rules of statute construction, this clause must be held subordinate to the before cited clause, and, if inconsistent, yields to it; 2d, According to the same rules of construction, in so far as legislative intention can be distinguished from apparent legal effect, if there be any such distinction, then it could not have been the intention of Congress to bestow on the separate States any such eminent prerogative power. 3. Consider what would be the effect in the eleven States lately in rebellion of attributing to this clause the supposed prerogative power. In view of their impoverishment by the war, and of hostile emotions remaining among them, would they not accept the invitation thus tendered to them to cut off, by State legislation, all sources of license revenue intended "to pay interest on the public debt of the United States?"

But if the legal effect and statutory intention of this provision be such as the State maintains, then the provision is null and void, for cause of conflict with the spirit as well as the letter of that clause of the constitution which declares that "all duties, imports, and excises, shall be *uniform* throughout the United States;" for that it would otherwise permit any State or States to throw off their taxes by like legislation.

*Sixth*—The laws of Massachusetts which are set up here to override the license held by the defendant, are in violation of the foreign commerce power of the United States, prohibiting, as they do, absolutely.

*Seventh*—These laws of Massachusetts are in violation of domestic or inter-State commerce, which power is not less complete or integral in terms than foreign commerce power.

*Eighth*—The laws of Massachusetts, *in hoc materia*, are in violation of the tax power of the United States. They declare to be outlawed, and seize and destroy as such, distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines, whether foreign or domestic, subject to the excise laws of the United States, as well as its foreign import duties, and so, in effect, extinguish together the taxed article and the tax power of the United States.

*Ninth*—The laws of Massachusetts violate that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no State shall make any law impairing the obligations of contracts." They deprive the articles of trade herein mentioned of all the qualities of property, and thus extinguish the subject matter of contracts and contracts themselves.

*Tenth*—If the liquor laws of Massachusetts are valid, then the United States has collected millions of revenue of the people of that State in violation of law, and should be held to refund the same, as having taken it from the citizen without right.

*Eleventh*—This legislation of Massachusetts cannot be maintained here by any tenable theory of the nature of that undefined, mysterious and mythical creature, the so-called police power of the States.

*Twelfth*—No aid of construction, to turn the balance of a doubtful question, can be derived from the quality of the laws of Massachusetts, *in hoc materia*, in the relation of morality, expediency, or the public good.

1. It is not true, as alleged, that wines, fermented liquors, or even distilled spirits, are poisons of themselves, any otherwise than that everything we eat or drink may be deleterious if used in excess.

2. In view of the example and injunctions of our Saviour and his Apostles, in this respect, it cannot be true that the use of wine is immoral in itself.

3. It is not true, as pretended, that it is our duty to abstain utterly from any object of health or enjoyment because others may abuse it. The effect of this doctrine would be to deprive us of everything desirable, even the dearest of all human relations; since nothing exists for the use of man which some men will not abuse.

4. It avails nothing to make war on the sale of distilled spirits; for spirits may be distilled in every man's kitchen by means as cheap, as accessible, and as manageable as the preparation of a cup of tea or coffee; and if it were not so, other anæsthetic agents exist, which the law cannot reach, such as opium and bang, the familiar means of intoxication used by more than half of the human race, to say nothing of the professed anæsthetic medicaments.

5. The universal prevalence of the use of one or another object of this nature, in all ages, all countries, and all states of society, serves to show that they satisfy a physical exigency of man's organization, as imperative as that of food, and of course laws cannot eradicate, although they may regulate, such use.

6. If the use and the sale for the use, be immoral, then Massachusetts, which is officially the largest seller of intoxicating drinks in the State, is the most immoral *person* in the State.

7. The professing, by the State, of sale of distilled spirits and wines to be drunk as medicine, is disingenuous; for it is notorious to all men that, as to most of the professed sale for medicine, the actual sale is for beverage.

8. It revolts the sense of mankind to undertake to prohibit absolutely by law the use of wines, fermented liquors and distilled spirits as a healthful beverage in moderation of use; and the effect of such laws, if rigidly enforced, would only be to introduce, by the side of the vice of drunkenness, the worse one of universal hypocrisy and false profession.

9. It confounds all distinction of right and wrong, in the acts of interested men, and in the conscience of the less interested, to seek to elevate the use of wine to the dignity of an illegal and immoral thing, for the suppression of which all the energies of society should be tempestuously exerted.

10. The evils of intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks are deplorable, (as, indeed, is all intemperance, including that of professed reformers of all the ills of society at a dash,) but these evils are more often effect than *cause*; and so long as they are treated erroneously as universal cause, no true progress can be made in the improvement of society in this respect.

11. All such vehement efforts of reform in a false direction inevitably produce reaction, and a state of things worse than that which existed before the agitation.

12. The so-called temperance agitation has affected no abatement, in the whole, of the use or abuse of intoxicating drinks.

13. Hence no considerations of public morality, expediency or policy come in aid of construction of the apparently unconstitutional laws of the State of Massachusetts.

14. If it were otherwise, if the hypothesis of the State of Massachusetts as to the immorality of the sale and use of distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines, be well founded, then we must admit that the United States internal and external revenue system is permeated with immorality, and that the payment of the interest of the debt is secured by flagitious means, namely, the authorization of trades and employments, and of the manufacture, importation, sale and use of articles of merchandise, which are *contra bonos mores*.

15. And, if that be so, the remedy does not lie with Massachusetts alone, either in the nullification laws enacted by her, or in attempts to repeal anti-nullification acts of Congress, never more needed for the protection of persons and things liable to be injuriously affected by State laws than now, in this transition of the Union from war to peace, and in the unsettled Federal condition of so many of the States. [illegible]

The State contends—

*First*—Congress has not undertaken by the act in question to authorize in any State the pursuit of any business or occupation which is prohibited by the statutes of the State. The act expressly declares the contrary. The effect of the statute in question is to make any of the enumerated occupations carried on without a license a violation of the statute; if the occupation was carried on in violation of the State law before this statute, it could not afterward be continued without violating the law of the State and also this statute of the United States. It is as if the statute had said: "The United States gives you no authority to violate the laws of your State; but if you do, the United States will not interfere, provided you procure a license by payment of the prescribed fee or tax; but if you do not do this, beside leaving you liable to the penalty prescribed by the State laws, you shall also be liable to the penalty affixed to a violation of this statute of the United States. The only effect of the license given you is to prevent your prosecution by the United States under this statute." This is the only construction of the act that will cause no conflict of jurisdiction between the State and the Federal Government. This construction gives effect to every word of the act of Congress. Nothing is stricken from it—nothing explained away. The license is not inoperative. By payment of the fee, or excise, or tax for which he received it, he acquired the right of selling as an importer imported liquors, and of selling such other liquors and in such manner as the Massachusetts statute does not prohibit. Except for the license he would be liable, under the act of Congress, for all these sales. This construction is obviously in accordance with the intention of Congress.

*Second*—There was no error in the State Court; because if, by the act of Congress in question, authority is given to persons resident in Massachusetts to sell liquors in that State, in violation of the State statutes, (the statutes in question,) the act of Congress, to that extent, is unconstitutional and void.

This act being in virtue of, and in exercise of the taxing power; there being no provision of the Constitution expressly giving authority to Congress to license any business or occupation within the several States; and the licenses granted under this act being merely the methods and instrumentalities of taxation, and having no effect which the payment of a specific annual tax upon an occupation would not have; it remains to be seen if, under the above constitutional provision, Congress has the power, either directly or indirectly, to authorize the residents of any State to exercise in that State any particular occupation or calling. Of course, if Congress does possess this power, it is immaterial whether the particular calling may be allowed or prohibited by the State laws.

Such power has never been claimed by the Federal Government, by any court, or by any writer upon constitutional law; nor does a thorough examination of the legislation of the Federal Government show that any such power has ever been exercised. But, on the contrary, it has heretofore uniformly acknowledged that, while Congress has the power to tax, in one way or another, all property existing and all occupations carried on in the United States, the several States have, with certain limitations, a concurrent power to tax the property and business in the several States, and have the sole power of regulating their own internal affairs, by prescribing what callings may be pursued, and upon what terms, without the interference of the National Government.

It is well settled by authority that a State may regulate and restrain the internal traffic of its citizens, may decide for itself what occupations may be exercised, and upon what terms, within its own limits, and is its own exclusive judge of what shall be done for the protection and elevation of the morals of its citizens, except in so far as a State is expressly prohibited by the constitution. At the time of the establishment of the Federal Government, the States were independent sovereignties, possessing all these powers, and unless they have surrendered them, they are still retained.

If this be not so, if the General Government does possess the power claimed for it by the defendant, (plaintiff in error,) what is there left of State legislation—what left of the State Government? If sales of liquor may be authorized, sales of other personal property may be forbidden; if sales of personal property may be regulated, transfers of real estate may also be controlled. If the sale of liquor may be declared no crime, the keeping of houses of prostitution may be also made legal; and if these things may be done, there is no statute, whether civil or criminal, of any State, which may not be abrogated by the National Government. Nay, if from a mere exercise of the taxing power this consequence flows, the statutes of the several States are already to a great extent repealed, and the mischief is already accomplished without the knowledge of the people. If the taxing of an occupation legalizes it, the taxing of income derived from it legalizes it, and the State has no business to interfere. The brothel-keeper and the thief may each show a receipt for his taxes upon the income of his business and claim protection under it. It was a most fortunate circumstance, certainly, that the framers of this Internal Revenue Law did not lay a specific tax on slaves; if they had, Slavery would have been established or reëstablished in every State of the Union. But all this is impossible. The State Governments and the National Government have not been administered for three-quarters of a century upon any such mistaken view of their several powers. The States are sovereign in their own affairs; the fathers and framers and expounders of the Constitution have not been guilty of such gross blunders; the eminent judges and able statesmen, living and dead, have not shown such ignorance of the first principles of constitutional law as the theory here advanced attributes to them.

Caleb Cushing and Nathaniel Richardson for defendant (plaintiff in error); Chester J. Reed, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, for the State.

### The Nolte Extradition Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The case of Carl Nolte, an alleged forger and defaulter, was again before Commissioner Newton yesterday. The extradition of Nolte is claimed by the Prussian authorities; but the Sheriff of this county, having arrested Nolte on another process, refuses to hand him over to the United States authorities.

The following is Marshal Murray's return to the warrant for the arrest of Nolte;

I certify, as a return to the annexed warrant, directed and delivered to me, that I have served a copy thereof on John Kelly, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and demanded the production of the defendant, Carl Nolte, before Charles W. Newton, United States Commissioner, this day, at 12 o'clock M.; that the said Sheriff positively declines to allow the said Carl Nolte to be taken out of his custody by the order of the United States Commissioner, claiming and insisting that before the warrant of the United States Commissioner was issued he was held under civil processes amounting to $41,000, issued by the same parties as make the complaint, through the Consul of Prussia, in the extradition warrant; that the Sheriff expresses his willingness, if the civil suits are discontinued, to deliver him into the custody of the United States Marshal.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated March 1, 1866.

Mr. Lapaugh argued that a warrant issued by the United States authorities was superior to all others, and exhibited a special mandate from President Johnson for the arrest of the accused.

After some discussion Commissioner Newton postponed the case until April 1, and instructed the Marshal that the warrant must be executed in the interim.

### Important to Builders and Real Estate Owners.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—MARCH 1.

Before Justice Foster and a Jury.

*Valentine Fink vs. Frank Lyons, Simon Donau, Joseph Stern, Philip Stern and Solomon Nordlinger.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff under the following circumstances: The plaintiff, Fink, is the owner of the lot and three-story brick building erected thereon, known as No. 87 Seventh-avenue. The defendants Simon Donau, Joseph and Philip Stern, and Solomon Nordlinger, in November, 1864, composed the firm of Donau, Stern & Co., distillers, doing business at No. 89 Seventh-avenue, adjoining the plaintiff's house. From the pleadings we learn that the firm abovenamed were the lessees of the building No. 89, in possession thereof; that the defendant, Frank Lyons, was a builder, employed by the firm to construct the building No. 89, for the purpose of a distillery. In doing so the plaintiff claims that the rear wall of his building was very greatly injured; that the builder Lyons, under the direction of the firm, took away large quantities of brick and mortar belonging to plaintiff's wall, particularly the rear one, which they nearly destroyed; that in consequence of these acts, plaintiff's house, in some portions thereof, had become untenantable; that a flue had been destroyed, and heavy metals and other improper substances were placed against his wall, thereby causing them to separate and render his building an unsafe, untenantable and dangerous one. The plaintiff concludes his complaint by claiming damages to the amount of $10,000.

The defendants appeared by separate attorneys and counsel. The answer of the builder, Lyons, is a general denial. The firm of Donau, Stern & Co. answer first by a general denial, and then say that they had no title or interest in the property or lease.

During the trial yesterday, the presiding Justice said that in that Court hereafter the rule must be enforced, that one counsel on a side be allowed to examine and cross-examine a witness. This decision for a short time created considerable feeling, for the builder appeared by one lawyer and the firm by another. The two counsel consulted for a time, but they were unable to consolidate their operations as to the questioning of witnesses. The trial was then continued under the strict rule of the Court. The case will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

For plaintiff, H. Reavy, Esq.; for the defendant Lyons, Mr. C. Fiske; for the firm of Donau, Stern & Co., Mr. A. J. Dittenhoefer.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 1.

By Justice Barnard.

Abraham Hoffnung vs. Wm. Grove et al., and Jules Sacerce vs. The Same; allowance of $4,000 granted to plaintiff's attorney, and $1,500 to Barmore's attorney.

By Justice Ingraham.

Mitchell vs. Beach; order settled. Alfred Levy vs. S. B. Van Dyke, &c.; motion denied, with leave to renew with papers on payment of costs. Wm. J. Behan vs. Mary E. Behan; reference ordered to inquire as to a proper sum for counsel fee and alimony. Anna A. Laughlin vs. Isaac Hollway; motion denied with $10 costs. John D. Buckhout vs. Francis I Walker et al.; motion granted and referee ordered. In re. the application of George P. Brown vs. James D. Stevenson, &c.; referred to referee to inquire and report whether anything, and how much, is due for costs, &c. Albert M. Palmer vs. John M. Hedges; motion granted on defendant filing the usual stipulations. Jno. Menghius et al. vs. G. F. Schmidt, jr.; motion denied. Francis T. Walker vs. Security Petroleum Company; order granted. O. W. Mayhew vs. Jno. Kelly and others; motion denied. Charles Carr vs. Mount Vernon Gas-light Company; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

By Justice Garvin.

Henry K. Sheldon vs. the Empire City Fire Insurance Company. John Clark vs. the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company. Charles Webb vs. Wallace P. Groom. Herrman H. Bunger et al. vs. Wallace P. Groom; motion granted. Henry Schief vs. Calvin C. Knox; motion extending time granted. Christian Brand vs. Hiram Focht. Edward Lupton vs. James C. Jewett (two cases.) M. B. da Costa Lena Viuna vs. Benj. Wenberg; motions granted. Chas. Burrill vs. James C. Jewett; motion for commission granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Henry J. Tanner and Peter Noelke vs. Wm. Split; N. Jarvis, Jr., may be appointed receiver, without security. Bromer vs. McGan; motion granted.


## FOR SALE.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 37 Pine-street, Offers his services to his friends and the public for the sale or purchase of real estate, renting of stores, dwellings, and offices; collection of rents, and the care of property generally.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., 32 feet wide, with modern improvements; house in good order; possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE. The farm of the late Singleton Mitchell, deceased, at Manhasset, town of North Hempstead, Queens County, L. I. It contains 117 acres, and is beautifully situated on the easterly side of Cow Bay; a white sandy shore along the bay for three-quarters of a mile. It is within 1¾ miles of the terminus of the North Shore Railroad, 3¾ miles from the Roslyn depot, on the branch of Long Island Railroad, 4½ miles from Sands Point steamboat wharf, and 5¼ miles from steamboat wharf at Great Neck. There are three places of worship within 1½ miles, viz.: Reformed Dutch, Episcopal and Friends Meeting. For further particulars, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to WM. K. HINMAN, No. 169 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE. At Stamford, Conn., one of the finest residences in the village, near the centre, with three acres of land; main house, 50x45, with wing 40x33, furnished with water, gas, furnace, &c.; also green-house, hot and cold graperies, and outbuildings; one of the best gardens in the State, well stocked with choice fruit. Address T. J. D., Stamford, Conn.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY. COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn., Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE—WYNNESTOWE—THE RESIDENCE of the late Wm. H. Ranlett, architect, on the Saddle River, within 20 miles of New-York and 1½ miles from Hohokus Depot, on the Erie Railroad. The main building is of brown-stone; the whole house is of good size, heated throughout with steam, and conservatory attached; these with the barn and numerous outbuildings are in good order, including a well filled ice-house. The farm contains about 60 acres under a high state of cultivation; two cottages for laborers are on the place. The orchards are filled with the choicest fruit and the garden with various fruits and vines. The grounds are tastefully laid out and the situation is perfectly healthy; a never-failing trout stream runs through the premises. Inquire of N. ORR, No. 52 John-st., or DANIEL LOW, No. 29 Broadway, and on the premises. Price $20,000.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITH thirty acres of land, beautifully situated in the village of Shrewsbury, N. J., 300 yards from depot, within one hour's ride of Long Branch; the house contains 12 rooms, and is surrounded by evergreens, shade and fruit trees, ample barn, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c.; two apple orchards, one standard pear orchard, a Concord grape vineyard, an acre of gooseberries, over two acres of Lawton blackberries, and a variety of strawberries; the land in a high state of cultivation, and well adapted to fruit culture. If preferred a less quantity of land will be sold with the buildings. For further particulars inquire of R. J. BRADFORD, No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st., or BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barn, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, just south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the property of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, being most advantageously located for a beautiful country seat. It contains 84 to 86 acres; one portion finely wooded, and the other portion cultivated, and well seeded with grass; on the place there are also transplanted a large number of ornamental trees, all in good growing condition. The land is capable of being subdivided into two or three lots. Apply to W. W. DIBBLEE, at Wm. & Jno. O'Brien's, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, a villa with six acres of fine land, on Chatterton's Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and within seven minutes' walk of the railroad depot. No more desirable or healthy locality can be found for a residence. The house contains eleven rooms, and possession can be given by the 15th of April. Price, $6,500. A good part of the amount can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply at No. 142 Greenwich-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock. Ten trains a day each way.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S.I., on Clinton-av., a fine residence, entirely new, finished last Summer; built in the most solid manner, all brick (double walls) and brown-stone, slate roof, basement hall tiled, main hall black walnut and cherry, spacious black-walnut stairs, large airy rooms, bath, gas and all conveniences, with large brick stable for four horses, and about four or seven acres of land, with ornamental trees; location entirely healthy; fine view and air. Apply to A. RODEWALD, No. 38 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF 40 OR 20 acres, at Jamaica, L. I., only nine miles from New-York; buildings new and in good order; land in the very best condition.

Also, a country seat, corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs., 38x32, two stories, and an 18 foot on the rear, in perfect order.

Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 103 East 36th-st.

FLUSHING.—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS house immediately adjoining the Village of Flushing and within short distance from churches, depot, &c.; house new and spacious: has all modern conveniences, including very complete water fixtures, carriage-house, several acres of land, fine shade trees; in every respect a very choice establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, L. I., with 7 acres of choice land, 4 miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about 18 rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Downing, and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit; the premises will be shown. Apply to CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st.; or to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE NEAR Kingsbridge, formerly occupied by T. Bailey Myers Esq., about one mile from Spuyten Duyvil Station, on Hudson River Railroad; large stone house, hot and cold water, bath-room and furnace in the house; stable, gardener's cottage and large garden; plenty of fruit and shade trees, beautiful situation and perfectly healthy; about 15 acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A most superior dwelling-house, 13 rooms, furnace, bath-room, &c. Will be sold with or without furniture. Lot 110 by 300 feet. Ten minutes' walk from railroad station. Apply to S. S. HALSEY, Morristown, N. J.; or V. B. KING, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BEACH-ST.—FIVE DESIRABLE three-story modern high-stoop brick houses, Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Beach-st., near St. John's Park, each about 21 feet front by 87½ feet deep, with lease of lot from the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Religion and learning for 42 years from 1st of May next. Apply to WORRALL & CO., No. 26 Elm-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A genteel two and a half story dwelling at Jamaica, L. I., with 5¾ acres, in a pleasant location, two minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars and photograph of buildings, of SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., N. Y., and GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE LOW—A LARGE AND ELEGANT building accommodating 300 boarders; suitable for a school or a Summer boarding-house, on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Locality distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery. Price $10,000. G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR WHITE PLAINS, A VALuable farm, (120 acres,) every way desirable, good house and outbuildings; will be sold on favorable terms, and if not sold by March 15, will be rented. Apply to Hon. W. H. ROBINSON, White Plains, or HARRISON PRICE, No. 92 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., THE new, well-built house of the subscriber, containing 12 rooms, Main-st.; good location; depth of lot from 200 to 300 feet; in rear fine water view. Address or apply to T. C. PERRY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., built by Mr. Edward Leavitt, and known as Pine Cliff. Also a farm, with residence, farm-house, &c. Inquire of W. STANLEY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AT ASTORIA—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A commodious residence, furnished or unfurnished; gas, furnace and range; house pleasantly located and well shaded; ground, about one acre. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, No. 33 Liberty-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the three-story high-stoop house, corner Lexington-av. and 27th-st.; house and lot full sized; is handsomely furnished, and all the modern improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT KINGSBRIDGE, ON THE HARlem River, Kingsbridge Terrace, the residence of Geo. B. Peck, Esq., containing 12 acres. Inquire on the premises, or of THOS. VEITCH, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., Room No. [illegible].

## FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS, &C.—FOR SALE AT North Englewood, N. J., 15 miles from New-York City, opposite Riverdale, on the Hudson River, nearly 800 acres of land, consisting of valuable and eligible village sites, timber land and water rights, on the Hudson River.

This property is now being sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply to HENRY A. SWIFT, Barclay-st., New-York; Prof. MAHAN, West Point, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

STORE PROPERTY FRONTING THE PARK FOR SALE.—The brown-stone building and lot No. 245 Broadway, with entrance also from Murray-st., for sale to close an interest. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

Ten lots embracing every advantage New-York affords, only a few steps from Park entrance, only 125 feet east of 5th-av., opposite site of the Grand Hotel.

Excavation for hotel foundation already commenced. It is intended to be the finest in the United States. Five lots on 59th-st., five on 58th-st.

Sewer on 59th-st., according to Croton Department maps, is over 24 feet below surface. These lots being also between 5th and Madison avs., are on the line of the best improvements. They will be offered at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at noon. Maps, &c., at office of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Two dwellings, both recently built in modern style, one frame, containing 16 rooms, the other stone, containing 10 rooms; barns, carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good condition; a variety of choice fruit, one to thirty acres superior land, located in central part of the village, five to ten minutes' drive, ten to fifteen minutes' walk from railroad depot, one hour from New-York.

Terms easy. Apply on premises, or to JAMES L. ANDRUS, No. 41 Warren-st.; and Z. S. CRANE and WM. JACOBUS, Montclair.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 115 acres, known as Plum Point, on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh and same distance from the entrance to the Highlands. Front on the river one mile—a gravelly beach, and water-grant from the State to the channel. No description can give a correct idea of its commanding position, natural advantages, extensive pleasure-grounds and superb views, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Land very best quality. Fine large mansion, &c., in excellent order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 36 South-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Whitestone, L. I., owned by John D. Locke, and fronting on the East River, containing about 70 acres of land, with large brick mansion-house, 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; a second genteel dwelling-house, with farmer's and gardener's houses, stables, barns, hot-house, and all the conveniences of a first-class residence. The steamboat landing is adjoining the premises. Distance 15 miles, or one hour's ride from Peck-slip.

ALSO, FOR SALE, House and lot, 85x200 feet, corner of Bowen-av. and Madison-st., Flushing, L. I. Price $15,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At East Haven, Conn., fronting New-Haven Bay, and about 1½ miles from the City. The place consists of a large and convenient house, barns, stables, &c.; ten acres of good land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees, abundantly supplied with excellent water, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect; locality perfectly healthy and free from nuisances. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or address Box No. 1,903 Post-office, New-Haven, Conn.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received by the Trustees of the American Institute for the purchase of the property of the Institute known as No. 351 Broadway and No. 89½ Leonard-st., having a frontage of 25 ft. 6 in. and a depth of 173 ft., then forming an L on Leonard-st. of 11 ft. 7 in. A map of the property can be seen at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union Building. By order of the Trustees. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar, large wood-shed, and good well of water, with some young bearing fruit-trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth County, N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., one hour from City Hall, New-York, by 16 trains a day, one acre, with house of 10 rooms, carriage-house, stable, wood and hen-house; water in house, also near stable; beautifully laid out, with garden, shade trees and fruit in abundance; all in perfect condition, with immediate possession; $3,500 cash. Apply to Dr. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M., or any evening.

$4,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAS A moderate business to which he is unable to devote his attention without neglecting more important interests, and which he therefore proposes to sell. It will yield a reasonable profit to any person of industrious habits and fair business capacity, who has the above amount to invest. Address MANUFACTURERS, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable country residence for Summer or Winter, in complete order, and with all the modern improvements, commanding position and fine view of the Hudson River, and a short distance from the depot; good barn, stables, outhouses, &c. The property will be sold with the furniture, horses, carriages, wagons, &c., if desired. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone private residence, No. 81 Grand-st., corner of Warren, Jersey City; has all the modern improvements; is a first-class house, and in fine order; will be sold for one-third the price that a similar house can be bought for in New-York; price $15,000. Apply to EVAN JONES, No. 19 Montgomery-st., or to WARD & McGOWN, No. 99 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN built house, No. 166 West 11th-st.; house in very good order; large basement, furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout the house; cellar very large and airy; width of lot 22 feet 6 inches; depth 129 feet 7 inches. For particulars, apply at No. 15 South William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and two lots of ground on 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be purchased with or without furniture.

For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SECOND-ST., FIFTH AND 6th avs., four-story high-stoop, built by the day; property restricted all round; also, No. 187 East 50th-st., partly furnished, $20,000; also, in 62d-st., 1st-av., three-story high-stoop. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HANDSOME three-story brown-stone front high-stoop house and lot, 20x45x100, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with furniture. Also, farm of 40 acres, on the Yonkers side of the Bronx River, at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co. Apply to A. S. FRASER, No. 234 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE ELEgant four-story brown-stone house, 36x60 feet, on the corner of 2d-av. and 18th-st., opposite the grounds of Gov. Fish; the finest location on the avenue. For permits to examine apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DEsirable residence in the centre of the city, within five minutes of the depots; has 16 rooms with modern improvements, a large garden, with fruit and shrubbery. Apply at No. 59 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone house, in thorough order, on south side of 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire of WM. GALE, Jr., No. 487 Broadway.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 25 feet wide, with all the modern improvements. Price $40,000; or with furniture if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson River, a large modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished, with 8 acres of land, gardener's cottage, barn, &c.; fine view of river. For particulars apply to CHARLES ROGERS, No. 2½ Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT DENVILLE, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J., about 1¼ miles from depot, on the Morris Canal, a house, barn and wagon-house, with 65 acres of land; 40 improved, the rest wood. Price $3,500. Terms easy. Apply to McGRAW BROTHERS, No. 422 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 108 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADway, house and lease of lot; house four-story brick, 25 feet wide, and extra depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE—VILlage places and country seats; also farms; prices ranging from $3,000 or $4,000 to $30,000. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULKhead nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 33 Park-row, New-York.

EIGHT YEARS' UNEXPIRED LEASE FOR SALE—Of a large, elegant store, west of and near Broadway, below Canal-st. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CORTLANDT-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, a large plot of ground on Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., with buildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—A first-class 4-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale. Apply to JOHN G. SECOR, No. 345 Broadway.

FINE FARM FOR SALE—AT SYOSSETT, L. I., with nice house; outbuildings good; handy to cars; terms easy. Apply to MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE, WITH NICE cottage, good barns and six acres of land, at Syossett, all for $3,500. MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 38TH-ST., FOUR COMfortable and convenient four-story brick houses, with the modern conveniences; price $10,000 each. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, [illegible] For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 14 Wall-st.

TWO HANDSOME COTTAGE DWELLINGS for sale near South Orange, N. J. Apply at the drug-store, No. 369 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., [illegible] No. 2 Pine-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE. A splendid country seat on Castleton Heights, S. I., with large and elegant mansion, outbuildings, &c., suitable for a club or hotel; will be leased for three years. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY, THIRTY-TWO FEET FRONT, FOR SALE OR LONG LEASE. Apply on the premises, No. [illegible].

VILLA PLOTS ON FLUSHING BAY.—EDWARD A. LAWRENCE will sell at public auction, at Woolley's Hotel, in the village of Flushing, L. I. on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, twenty acres of the fine estate of the late Platt Stratton, in plots of one and two acres, beautifully situated, with commanding views of the bay, East River, and surrounding country; one mile from the railroad depot and steamboat landing, and only one hour's ride from the City of New-York. Parties desiring building sites in one of the most beautiful and healthy locations, enjoying the privilege of yachting, fishing and bathing, should not omit a visit to and examination of this property. Title perfect. For further particulars, maps, &c., inquire of LAWRENCE & CARL, auctioneers and real estate agents, Main-st., Flushing, L. I.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing; 20 acres apple trees; 50 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at COMBES & NIX'S, No. 369 West Washington Market, Between Fulton and Dey sts.

Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A GARDEN FARM OF 16 ACRES, including stock, at Darien, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 1½ hours from New-York; fine bearing peach orchard, apple orchard, and all kinds of small fruits in great abundance. Cottage house, 9 rooms; fine view of the Sound; a minute's walk from Noroton depot; healthy location; good water; no musquitoes; trains convenient for business men; stock includes 1 farm-horse, 2 cows, 1 fine heifer, 1 pair of Morgan horses, 6 years old, drive double or single, and are good saddle-horses; 1 coupe rockaway, nearly new; 1 buggy, new. Also, for sale, part of the furniture. Price, $11,000. Address S. V. STEVENS, Darien, Conn.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE HOUSES—For sale, in and near the Village of Madison and Morristown, Morris County, N. J., twelve farms from 20 to 200 acres; one farm of 300 acres, well wooded, good buildings; good grain or grass farm, well located for growing fruit; on the farm are 600 fine grafted apple trees, together with 6,000 budded peach trees ready for setting out. This is one of the best farms in New-Jersey for fruit; 2½ miles from depot and a contemplated railroad to run through said farm. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, near the depot. Several houses to rent.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places in the vicinity of New-York, in Kings County; well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; house large and commodious; built in the most substantial manner for the owner's own occupancy; all modern improvements; hot and cold water through the house; hot and cold grapery and green-house, all in bearing order; first-class neighborhood; all necessary out-buildings; containing about six acres of land; within 45 minutes of the City, hourly. Inquire of HARVEY HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st., New-York.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FOR SALE.—House nearly new, 40 feet front, 2½ stories, 17 rooms, 12 closets, bath-room, laundry, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, surrounded by lawn and ornamental trees; barn, carriage-house, stabling for two horses and cow; lot 300 feet front, 600 deep, containing over four acres, unsurpassed in situation; ten minutes' walk from the depot. The grounds are tastefully laid out, plenty of choice fruit trees, grapes, &c. Inquire at No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 3.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE.—A PARTY owning four of the most desirable villa sites on Long Island Sound, distant one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad, would like to find parties who would advance $4,000 each, to build houses to be completed June 15, to receive pay for their advances in rent. The place is free from every objection; none more healthy in the State. The property is on a clean rocky shore, with excellent opportunity for bathing, boating and fishing. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IMMEdiately adjacent to the pleasant village of Kinderhook, and within a few minutes' walk of the Post-office, churches, schools, &c.; it consists of a two-story brick dwelling, with the necessary outbuildings, and about 7 acres of land, in garden, orchard, &c., the premises being those occupied by John A. Van Dyck, deceased. For particulars reference may be had to H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, New-York, or Mrs. MARIA VAN DYCK, Kinderhook.

AT PRIVATE SALE—BY MACOMBER & STAATS, No. 78 Broadway, Room No. 36, large brick cottage, 9th-st., with 6 lots and stable, $11,500. Brick houses, Gold-st., $10,000, and Elliott-place $10,000, with parlor carpets, each 22 feet wide, lots 100 and 115 feet deep, and over 150 others from $3,000 to $30,000. Also, furnished brown-stone English basement, $30,000, and a three-story brick only $15,000, and both within half an hour of Broadway and Wall-st. Immediate possession. All of the above in Brooklyn. Also, farms and country seats from $2,000 to $40,000.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR SALE.—For beauty and convenience of locality it cannot be surpassed, being situated near the Bay, half-way between the Quarantine and New-Brighton Ferries, fronting on three roads and commanding an extensive view. The property consists of 32 lots, on which are two first-class dwelling-houses, two stables and other outbuildings in good order. Apply to CHARLES H. STEWART, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT WINDSOR TERRACE—On Coney Island Plank-road, forty minutes' ride from Fulton ferry, cars going every seven minutes, a frame house, containing eleven rooms, and also stable. The garden has six lots of ground, planted with fruit trees and grape vines; price $5,600. Inquire of MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., New-York, or of the owner at the Tub Cain Iron Works, corner of Water and Washington sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AT CLASon's Point, Westchester, N. Y., on Long Island Sound, a fine old country seat, consisting of about 70 acres, with stone mansion; price $45,000; the said premises are about 4½ miles from Harlem Bridge, and will be sold in parcels, if desired, of from 10 to 20 acres each. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or W. A. LUDLOW, on the premises.

$3,500 FOR A 21 ACRE FARM—HIGH ground, very healthy, good buildings, 150 apple trees, two young horses, three cows, carriage, wagon, harness, fowls, crops and farming utensils complete; party returning to France; must be sold; 28 miles on the Northern N. J. Railroad; 1½ from Spring Valley, N. Y. Inquire of F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st., from 9 to 4 o'clock.

PIERCE & MARTIN, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 143 East 13th-st., New-York, beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public that they have houses for sale and to rent in the most desirable locations in the City. Parties having houses to rent or for sale would do well to place the same in our hands, as we make quick sales and small profits. N. B.—For reference see our card.

SOUTH BERGEN.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, 11 rooms, with four city lots, more ground if wanted; one of the finest locations in the town; price $6,000; possession any time. Also, for sale, building plots located in all parts of the town, from one to twenty city lots each; price $200 each and upward. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

RAVENSWOOD—EAST RIVER, OPPOSITE 76th-st.—The handsome country place of E. Boardman, deceased, comprising a good house, 40 feet square, furnished or unfurnished; well arranged with all conveniences; a barn, boat-house, and five acres of land, to let. Apply to BAUMAN LOWE, No. 62 William-st., Room No. 2.

$4,500 FARM.—87 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, buildings, stock, crop, &c., 22 miles in Jersey; also, one do. of 157 acres, new buildings, fruit, &c., $4,000; one do. 160 acres, near Madison, N. J., black loam soil, free from stone, $10,000. WELLING, No. 12 Chambers-st.

DANIEL HIGGINS OFFERS FOR SALE at his nurseries, Flushing, L. I., good bearing apple trees 9 years from the graft. Also, pear, cherry and other fruit trees of the leading varieties. Ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., of nursery produce, which he will sell at reasonable prices. Dwarf box for garden edging.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 50 ACRES, handsomely located on the Newburgh Branch Railroad, five minutes from depot; plenty of fruit, &c.; stream of water through the place; buildings in fine order; horses, carriages, stock, &c., for sale. Further particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE WITH 16 rooms, outbuildings, six acres of ground in high state of cultivation; fruit, shrubbery, &c.; cheap for cash. Apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., and at office, near depot, Plainfield, N J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence, one mile beyond East New-York, 2½-story modern cottage, marble mantels, heaters, &c., barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and five acres, with plenty of fruit and berries. B D. ALLEN, 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

$6,000.—FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, large barn, nine acres, fruit, spring water, in excellent order, immediate possession, at Stamford, Conn. Call or address H. L. S., Buckland's Hotel, No. 370 4th-av.

$1,500.—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, seven rooms, garden; 50 rods of Chatham Depot; 7:23 and 8:17 trains leave for New-York; 20 miles distant; very cheap. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

BRICK COTTAGE—NO. 199 EAST 21ST-ST., for sale; 10 rooms, 11 pantries, gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; lot has 42 years' lease. Price $3,350; only $1,350 cash required. Apply there or at No. 217 Greenwich-st., in the brush-store.

FOR SALE—WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE, 17th Ward, Brooklyn, with three lots; house has modern improvements, and is in perfect order; good stable in the rear; in all 75 feet by 125 feet. Address S. W. TUBBS, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—APPLY TO E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., and at office, (near depot,) Plainfield, N. J., for best village and country property. Neat and tasteful cottages for sale at very reasonable prices.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A VERY SUBstantially made brick house, 14 rooms, lot 125x100; location every way desirable. Price $12,000. Apply to SANGER, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York, or YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FOR SALE—PRICE $3,500 EACH, TWO VERY desirable cottage houses, nearly new, containing nine rooms and good under cellars, Nos. 78 and 80 112th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; terms easy. Apply to CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling-house, high-stoop, No. 56 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in superior order. Principals can apply for permits and information of E. YENNI, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 215 West 38th-st.; 20 rooms; suitable for a large or two small families; price $1,500. Also for sale, house No. 183 East 21st.; price $10,000. E. PARTRIDGE, 72 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs.; splendid order. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

AT BELLEVILLE, NEAR NEWARK.—For sale, price $3,500, a very neat cottage-house, 10 rooms, and four lots, fruit, &c. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, fine country house, with 5¼ acres, nice barn, plenty of fruit, fine view of the Bay. Price $7,000. Apply to MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BEDford, Westchester Co., a very desirable place of 15 acres. Good house and outbuildings. Price $3,500. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM, SIXTY-FOUR ACRES; good house and outbuildings; [illegible] Morristown, N. J. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—A NICE farm of [illegible] MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway [illegible]

## FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 on the North River | $8,000 to $30,000 |
| 5 at Kensico and White Plains | 5,000 to 15,000 |
| 5 at Mamaroneck | 5,000 to 15,000 |
| 25 at Rye and Portchester | 1,500 to 20,000 |
| 15 at Greenwich and Stamford | 2,000 to 25,000 |
| 30 at Bloomfield and Rahway | 2,000 to 20,000 |

And others in all parts of New-York and New-Jersey at from $1,500 to $40,000. S. F. IRELAND, 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, TO close an estate, a desirable residence at Garrison, within five minutes' walk of the depot, opposite West Point. The house is large and convenient; supplied with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., with good barn and stable, and about three acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, with flowers and ornamental trees, fish-pond, &c.; hourly communication with West Point by ferry; more land may be had if required. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AND TWO dwellings. A gentleman wishing to travel will sell his house, with orchard of choice fruit, garden, beautiful lawn and grounds, grove, large flowing brook and ten or thirty acres, as desired, with or without furniture, horses, cows, poultry, &c., situated on the north side of Staten Island, ten minutes from the ferry, one of the most comfortable and desirable residences; also, a cottage and three acres, garden, fruit, brook, &c.; also, a dwelling, four lots, close to the ferry. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—THE HANDSOME THREE-story and attic brick house No. 142 Macdougal-st., corner of Amity, with office on Amity-st.; basement, subcellar, Croton, bath, gas and furnace. Price $14,000. Apply to WM. H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house in 14th-st., near 2d-av.; has all the modern improvements and is in fine order; a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE NEATLY FURnished with cottage furniture; half an acre of ground with shade and fruit; three-quarters of an hour's ride and near the depot; price $3,000. J. J. CLARK, No. 10 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and attic house, No. 7 King-st., with gas and water throughout, heater, range and connection with sewer. Price $7,000.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 226 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., containing all modern improvements, in good order. Inquire of A. TUSKA, No. 245 Canal-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DELIGHTful place for small family; location every way desirable; eight rooms; lot 100x185. Apply to SANGER, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York, or YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers. Price $7,500.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story English basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av.; 20x60xhalf the block. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 93 THOMPson-st., 25x100 feet, three-story, brick, with sub-cellar; Croton and gas throughout. For further particulars, apply to A. L. MYERS, No. 35 South William-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FARMS, VILLAGE lots, villa sites and houses for sale; houses to rent, by E. DEAN DOW & SON, No. 10 Wall-st., (near depot.) Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, WELL located, within ten minutes' walk of Port Chester Depot; price $7,500. For particulars, inquire of L. B. LODER, No. 315 Broadway.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—AT ELIZAbethport, N. J., near Elizabeth Creek; suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Hubert sts., consisting of house and lot. Apply to JAS. BURGESS, No. 15 Platt-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 140 West 39th-st., near Broadway. House 22 ft. wide. Price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—AT WASHington Heights, Inwood, Kingsbridge, Spuytenduyvil and Sing-Sing. Inquire of THOMAS VEITCH, No. 115 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—BRICK STABLE NO. 127 WEST 19th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.


## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
2. For building a sewer in Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
3. For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, (125th,) between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
4. For fencing vacant lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.
2. All the lots on both sides of Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth (125th) street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.
4. Two lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, commencing one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, DANIEL D. CONOVER, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, February 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on Saturday, March 3, 1866, at one o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to consider the propositions to extend Sixth-avenue to connect with West Broadway; also, to change the grade of Worth-street from Broadway to Centre-street.

All persons interested in either of the above matters are requested to attend.

MICHAEL NORTON, BERNARD REILLY, CHARLES McBRIEN, Committee on Streets.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the session thereof now being held at the City of Albany, for the passage of an act to incorporate the Astoria and Yorkville Horse Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, to be formed for the purpose of constructing, equipping and operating a horse railroad upon the 1st-av., Avenue A, 86th, 91st and 92d sts., in the City of New-York.

DATED Jan. 17, 1866.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW ISSUED! THURSDAY, March 1, 1866, THAT BIG SHIP! THE NEW-YORK SHIP NEWS. Buy it; read it; preserve it. H. D. BEACH, Publisher, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED: A NEW BOOK BY A. L. O. E. RESCUED FROM EGYPT. 16mo, cloth, illustrated, $1 50. THOS. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER, No. 1. Inferior Races—Reservation of Public Lands for the Light of Social Science—Constitutional Security for Public Debt—Choice of the People not Found—Wars. Price 10 cents. For sale by T. R. CALLENDER, 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

TO TAILORS.—SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST PUBLISHED.—It includes a finely colored steel plate engraving, with system of cutting, scales, pattern-sheet and pamphlet explaining in English and German the whole work, which is the only authoritative one in America. Price $2. Office No. 171 Broadway, Gilsey Building, Room No. 16.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

KEROSENE LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICK, &c., AT LOW PRICES. BOOTH & PECK, No. 47 Vesey-st.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d, 4d. and 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.


NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLlegiate R. P. Dutch Church having resolved on removing the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., and leasing the ground, they contemplate removing the human remains interred in the vaults of said Church to their ground in Greenwood Cemetery, commencing on the 12th inst. All persons interested, having relatives or friends interred in said vaults, and wishing further information on the subject, are requested to call at the office of the Treasurer of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.


MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEHE'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

## FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.), No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 159 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

N. B.—Housekeepers, or persons going to housekeeping, will be supplied, and can pay by installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in the city, also mattresses, spring-beds, &c., all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal-st.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF MACHINERY OF [illegible] JAMES W. BOOTH, Assignee.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.


### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


### Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. LA FAVORITA. A complete cast, including Senorita Carmelina Poch, E. Irfre, Bellini, Antonucci and M'lle. Ficher. Conductor, Sig. Torriani.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Messrs. Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN and AMERICANS IN PARIS. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, T. B. Ringgold, Young, Pope, Wilson, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss F. Green and Miss Mary Barrett.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LADY OF LYONS, SKETCHES IN INDIA and THE GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE; Or, the LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and USED UP.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GIRALDA and THE KING'S GARDENER. Characters by the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, JACK and GILL WENT UP THE HILL, and a Favorite Farce. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Master Timothy and Mlle. Martinetti.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, WITH THE ARRAY OF LOVELY CHILDREN.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 2, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, VULCAN AT THE FORGE; POLLY ANN; THE DEAD DUCKS, and THE CHALLENGE DANCE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 2—Exhibition of GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 2—Exhibition of Church's celebrated picture, "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and 200 other Paintings.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Her dates are four days later than those received by the *Hermann*. The steamship *Edinburg* also arrived yesterday. The Fenian excitement in Ireland was on the increase. The royal assent had been given to the bill suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland. Upward of one hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th inst., principally strangers—among others Col. JOHN WILLIAM BYRON, of the Federal Army. Many more arrests were expected to take place. The passage of the bill suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was owing to a report, known here to be a hoax, of the departure of Fenian privateers for this country. It was reported that the Emperor of Austria had expressed a willingness to furnish to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN any troops that he might require, on condition that they were incorporated into the Mexican army and their expenses paid. Diplomatic relations had entirely ceased between Russia and the Papal Court.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. WILSON reported a resolution for the disbandonment of the militia of the rebel States and to prevent their reorganization. Mr. BROWN called up the bill granting land for a railroad from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific coast. The line of this road being through the Indian Territory, this point was briefly debated, and the subject deferred until to-day for further consideration. Mr. SHERMAN reported the House Bill to amend the act to prevent the importation of cattle. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to limit and annul the prohibitions and provisions of the original bill, wherein his judgment circumstances and the interests of the country so authorize. The bill was passed, and awaits only the signature of the President to become a law. The House Concurrent Resolution being next in order, Mr. STEWART took the floor in continuation of his speech of the previous day. Mr. STEWART was followed by Mr. JOHNSON, who also opposed the measure.

In the House, Mr. COFFROTH offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of compensating the citizens of Chambersburgh, Penn., for their losses incurred during the rebel raid. Adopted. Mr. PRICE reported a substitute for the House bill to construct a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. KETCHUM offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of reducing the duty on paper. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reported several amendments to the Senate bill to protect all persons in their civil rights. The measure was debated by Messrs. WILSON, of Iowa, ROGERS and COOK. At Mr. RAYMOND's request a bill bearing on the same subject, and previously submitted by him, was read, and he notified the House that at the proper time he should offer the same as a substitute for the one before them. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill was next taken up, and an amendment providing that no monies should be expended in violation of the act prescribing an oath of office, adopted; also, an amendment striking out an item of $40,000 for sums advanced by BRIGHAM YOUNG to Indians.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed to extend the term of office of the Justice of the Eighth District of New-York; also, a bill against authorizing the Citizens' Gas-light Company of Brooklyn to increase its capital to $1,000,000; also, a bill incorporating the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; also, a bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands under water in the Lower Bay of New-York; also, a bill to continue improvements of the navigation of the Hudson River; also, exempting the real estate of the National Academy of Design from taxation; also a bill to provide for two additional Surrogates in New-York, and extend their jurisdiction; also for the relief of Common Schools in Brooklyn. Resolutions were offered by Mr. LOW supporting the action of Congress and declaring it to be the right and duty of that body to determine the conditions on which the rebel States shall be readmitted to the Union.

In the Assembly the bill confirming titles of aliens to real estate was ordered to a third reading.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Havana to the 24th inst. report the increase of the cholera. It still continues at Guadeloupe, and was extending at Havana and Regla. The stories about the importation of kidnapped negroes from the Southern States are denied, and both the authorities and planters express no sympathy for such a criminal proceeding, and declare that any negroes so landed on the island would be immediately returned through the Consular agents. Even in those cases where Southern refugees have arrived, accompanied by so-called slaves, the Consul-General, on application, has set them at liberty and sent them back. In Sierra Morena a cattle disease had broken out, and was proving very fatal.

The heavy rains of last week caused a very rapid rise in the upper Connecticut Valley. Below Windsor, Vt., the damming of the water by an accumulation of ice resulted in the destruction of the public bridge at that place, and the railroad bridge was much damaged. Quite an amount of stock was lost, one flock of three hundred sheep having been drowned.

By the way of Havana, later news from Mexico is received. The accounts are from Imperialist sources, and represent continued successes by the forces of the Emperor. Grants had been granted for telegraph lines, a canal from Chalco to the City of Mexico, and a horse-car railroad at Puebla.

A contest is going on in Vicksburgh, Miss., through the newspapers, between Rev. A. J. HAWLEY, "Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank," in that city, Ex-Chaplain United States Army, and Major S. F. FREE, Assistant Inspector-General for the State of Mississippi. The Major denies the right of authority of the reverend to start any such institution as a Freedmen's Savings Bank.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* telegraphs: "There is a most important rumor afloat this P. M., to the effect that THADDEUS has buried the hatchet, and in future will work more in harmony with the President. His first act of repentance was to forward to the President a letter soliciting the appointment of Postmaster in Pennsylvania for a friend, whom he (STEVENS) indorsed in full, and which the President received in his usual gracious manner, granting the favor asked for within an hour afterward."

Reports of great suffering throughout the Western Territories from the severe cold and snow-storms, continue to come in. Capt. A. R. FIELDS, and several men of Company A, Second Minnesota Cavalry, during the night of Tuesday, the 13th inst., while on the march from Fort Wadsworth, D. T., to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., *en route* to Sauk Centre, Minn., were frozen to death.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, speaking of the strikes at the rolling mills there, says: "The iron manufacturers held a meeting yesterday and resolved not to resume work until their men would accept the reduced schedule of wages. The workmen seem equally determined, many of them having already gone to work at such employment as they can find, while others are casting about for something to do."

The enforcement of the Registry Law in Missouri, which disfranchises those who aided the rebellion, is likely to be attended with difficulties and serious collisions. The ex-rebels are combining to resist its execution, and it is reported Gov. FLETCHER will call upon the Legislature for authority to reorganize the militia with a view to be prepared for any emergency.

The Lincoln (Delaware) *Herald* congratulates the people of that State, that owing to the killing of the peach buds in New-Jersey, the Delaware peaches will command a good price this year. It says that although many of the peach buds in Delaware were injured by the last cold weather, yet there are enough unhurt to insure a large crop.

Three of the Tortugas convicts have succeeded in escaping from the island in an open boat and reaching the Cuban coast. They were found by a Spanish vessel off Matanzas and taken to Havana. They gave their names as BERRY, ADAMS and SWINTON, though one was reported to be SPANGLER.

An interesting and important discussion of the constitutionality of the Massachusetts Liquor Law, and of the effect of a government tax on occupations, business and traffic in the several States, as argued before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, will be found in the law column.

F. H. KALES, a well-known lawyer of Chicago, while on his way to his residence on Monday night, at about 10 o'clock, was knocked down by a couple of scalpers, and robbed of $1,000. Mr. KALES was seriously injured.

The St. Louis *Democrat* anticipates the opening of the upper rivers this week. The Missouri is open from Leavenworth to Kansas City. Heavy shipments have been made to the Lower Mississippi, the Tennessee, Cumberland and other lower rivers.

The Albany *Argus* announces the withdrawal of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING from the firm of which he has so long been a member, and his virtual retirement, therefore, from business life.

An order from the Secretary of War has removed Mrs. SWISSHELM from her position in the Department, because in the paper which she publishes here, she had spoken of the President as "a traitor."

The House of the Ohio Legislature, after a warm discussion, has just referred a resolution favoring the admission of loyal Southern Representatives to Congress to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Miss PAULINE T. BARNUM, youngest daughter of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, was married in Bridgeport yesterday to NATHAN SEELEY, Esq., of this City.

### LOCAL NEWS.

The Breusing Will case, which has been on trial for several days in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Justice FOSTER and a jury, was concluded yesterday. A verdict in favor of the plaintiff, REGINA KAUFFMANN, was rendered on all the issues involved. The will, and all the material facts and circumstances connected with the execution thereof, have been published in the TIMES. The attorneys for the defendants have given notice of their intention to appeal the case to a higher Court.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning floating in the East River, foot of Broome-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, when the remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital to await identification or interment. The body of ALEXANDER RUSSELL, a former employe of the Staten Island Ferry Company, was found in the dock off Pier No. 2, North River. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE. Deceased was a resident of Staten Island.

An alleged fugitive murderer, named FRANCIS CARAHER, *alias* "Reddy," who is charged with having shot MICHAEL ALLEN on the 20th of November, 1864, in a saloon in Philadelphia, was yesterday arrested by Detectives FARRET and EUSTACE, assisted by Detective WEBB, of Philadelphia. The prisoner admitted the shooting, but said it was in self-defence. He was forwarded to Philadelphia for trial.

CAPT. GRACE and Mr. J. D. NARR, of the National Steam Navigation Company's line, gave a superb banquet, last evening, on board the fine new steamship *England*, lying at Pier No. 47, North River. Felicitous speeches were made by Messrs. A. OAKEY HALL, SULLIVAN and others, and songs were sung by Col. MCLANE and Mr. SULLIVAN.

An action to recover the sum of $10,000 damages is now on trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 3, before Justice FOSTER and a jury. The suit is brought to test the rights of owners and builders in the construction and repairing of buildings. The trial will be continued to-day.

The case of CARL NOLTE, an alleged forger, whose extradition is claimed by the Prussian authorities, was up again before Commissioner NEWTON yesterday. Sheriff KELLY still refuses to deliver NOLTE to the United States authorities. The case has now been postponed to the 1st of April.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday and adopted the report of the Committee relative to the construction of wharves, piers and slips, the portion relating to the ownership of the property being stricken out.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted the report of the Committee of Finance on the tax levy. A resolution to appropriate $50,000 for placing a steam-heating apparatus in the City Hall was laid over.

T. ROBINSON WARREN, Esq., and Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN read highly interesting papers on Equatorial America and New-Mexico, last evening, at Clinton Hall.

The Court of General Sessions, after transacting some unimportant business yesterday, adjourned for the term.

Gold fell 1 ₩ cent. yesterday, closing below 136 ₩ cent. The Stock market firm. Money 7 ₩ cent to the Brokers. Exchange 108⅜.

There was increased activity in Breadstuffs, yesterday, especially in Flour, which advanced 10c. ₩ bbl. Wheat was also 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel higher. Cotton was steady with a moderate business. Provisions were depressed. There was more doing in raw Sugars at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were mainly of Cotton for Liverpool.

FOUND DROWNED.—We suggest to the Police authorities that they adopt the English method of making public the description of unknown persons found drowned. It is there the rule to keep a board suspended *outside* every Police station, on which is posted from time to time, and for a stated period, printed forms with blanks, for inserting the descriptions of the persons, dress, contents of pockets, &c., of such unfortunates. The existence of a morgue is of course desirable, but the public will not love to visit it over much; while the plan we mention will insure a much wider publicity than can be gained by the exhibition of bodies for a short time in a place unknown to the majority of our people.

### Amending the Constitution.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a very able and interesting speech made by Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, of the Essex District, in this State, upon the amendment proposed to the Constitution, by which Congress is empowered to secure by law to all the citizens of the several States "equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property." This amendment was originally presented by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. That Committee authorized Mr. BINGHAM to report it to the House, but it is understood that the Committee do not give it their full support.

Mr. HALE takes the ground that it in effect authorizes Congress to pass any laws it may deem necessary and proper for protecting citizens of all the States in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; that it may take all these matters into its own control, subject only to the condition that the protection thus afforded shall be *equal*. He regards this as a wide and dangerous departure from the fundamental principles of the Government, and as completely overriding all the powers and rights expressly reserved to the States by the Constitution. He supports this view in an argument of great clearness and force—one which was not affected or weakened in the least by the attempts made to answer it.

The amendment seems to be only another of the steps proposed by the Radicals in Congress, for a consolidation of the central power, and the complete overthrow of State authority. The steadiness with which this purpose has been pursued shows that it is not an accident of political action, but a deliberate and distinct political programme. It has more than once been asserted in Congress that as the Southern States are now unrepresented, and as the Northern States thus have the *opportunity* to make the Government precisely what they would have it, they ought to embrace it, and to pass such laws and such amendments to the Constitution as will give them permanent and complete control of the Government. And the whole action of the radicals in Congress has been steadily and powerfully in that direction.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this doctrine is one which may well arrest the attention of the people of the United States, and that it is impossible for those who attempt to carry it into effect, to escape the most rigid scrutiny and responsibility at their hands.

### A Kindly Word to the Friends of Ireland, and their British Rulers.

There is but one serious side to the Fenian movement. We have pointed out its ludicrous features, perhaps as broadly as was expedient. There is, however, one view of the question which no true friend of "justice to Ireland" should overlook. The movement thus far has compassed two striking objects, and two only, for Ireland and Irish Liberals. It has caused the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and sent scores of honest, well-meaning persons to the common jail.

It may be well enough for demagogues here to tell the Irish residents among us that these are but the first fruits of the grand scheme of liberation. No one who soberly looks at the situation can believe for a moment that any fruits *less* bitter can possibly come of the enterprise for Irish emancipation, as now inaugurated in this country.

The Fenian Party is just as radically divided, in principle and aim, as emancipating Irish parties—so called—have always been in their native island. The clergy, almost to a man, are opposed to the project of an uprising. Such a prelate as the Archbishop of Halifax would readily join the ranks of a royal defensive army to-morrow, and would carry thousands of his flock along with him, as against Fenians and Fenianism. The Catholic gentry of the South of Ireland are, almost to a man, as deadly enemies of revolution as the Orangemen of the North. The judges who have been sitting upon the cases of the Fenian prisoners in the Civil Courts at Dublin and Cork, are mainly distinguished members of the Roman Catholic Church. Some of them, as Mr. Justice KEOGH, have been conspicuous advocates of the rights of Ireland in and out of Parliament.

Against the great body of the Irish priesthood, against a united hierarchy, against the landed (Catholic) gentry of the country, against the leading men of the Irish Bar and the Irish Bench, then, this American organization has to fight its way. Thus far its work has been signalized by scores of prompt convictions, and by the curtailment of the liberties of the whole population of Ireland, under a suspension of the writ of personal liberty.

If it is said that these failures will yet be redeemed by seizing outlying British territory, in which Irish and other colonists have settled. Then it is clear that the Fenian leaders contemplate an appeal to the judgment of other Powers than Great Britain, and that these Fenian leaders are weak enough to suppose that Governments which might be neutral in a civil war between the residents of Ireland and Great Britain, would view with complacency the proposal to seize and use outlying colonies, be they large or small, be they British or Anti-British, for making war on peaceful merchantmen on the ocean.

It may seem strange that the United States—with the recent experience of our own people—should have any qualms of conscience on this score. But the facts are, nevertheless, as we present them. When our Government settles the outstanding account against British "neutrals," it will settle it in *its own way*, and at its own time, and without the aid of Mexican fillibusters or Irish Fenians.

Meanwhile, we may be permitted to express some surprise that a Government so powerful in material force, and so entirely conscious of its rectitude, as that of Great Britain, should have, thus early, found it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the presence of a treasonable enterprise which has not even assumed the proportions of an agrarian uprising, and which has its headquarters and its mainsprings of action at least four thousand miles distant from the centre of British power. It is not, perhaps, our business to inquire particularly into this; although few of us Americans have forgotten that our Government was loudly berated by the English oracles for resorting to a similar suspension of personal liberty laws—after nearly the entire priesthood of the Southern States, Protestant and Catholic—after nine hundred out of every thousand of "the landed gentry" of the South—and after the local Legislatures of almost every Southern commonwealth, had formally proclaimed a revolt against the national authority. We are not asking our British cousins to be consistent in this, or in anything. Nor are we about to threaten them with a reciprocity of neutral behavior, in case the Fenians should prove to be stronger than they seem. We are merely improving an occasion which the American people have *not made, and have not contributed to make*, so that we may remind our English friends that curses invariably come home to roost.

### The People, the President and the Politicians.

The sober second thought is evidently doing its work among the politicians. The majority of the Union Party in Congress begin to evince a gratifying unwillingness to play the game of the few reckless men who have arrogated the authority of leaders. There is a manifest tendency in the direction of prudence, if not of absolute conservatism. The rage for constitutional amendments gradually abates. The crusade against the Southern States is moderated, not to say checked, by an increased regard for consequences. The warfare against the President, though persisted in by the radical Press, finds less sympathy in the Capitol, where other counsels than those of the disunionists for the moment prevail.

For this wholesome change the country is undoubtedly indebted in a large degree to the President. Had he been composed of more pliable material, possessed less firmness of purpose, or been in any manner subject to the external influences by which less courageous men are swayed, the radical disunionists would have carried everything before them. Every branch of the Government would have been subject to their rude energy. A central directory, holding secret sessions in a committee-room of the Capitol, would have laid aside the Constitution as a useless scroll, discarded the decisions of the Supreme Court, made the votes of Congress effectual for everything, and frustrated the whole object of the war by rendering the restoration of the Union impossible. The firmness of ANDREW JOHNSON has in a measure saved us from these perils, immediate and contingent, and imposed a restraint upon conduct that would have led to a renewal of civil conflict. Without in any instance overstepping the defined boundaries of the Presidential authority, he has asserted the rightful privileges of his office, and turned to just account the opportunities that have come before him. The iron nerve which, during the war, sustained him amidst no ordinary danger, has enabled him to stand unflinchingly before assaults that would have intimidated another man. His courage, his presence of mind, his clearness of intellect and steadiness of will, have indeed made themselves more manifest as the occasions for their exercise have arisen. If he has spoken publicly with greater frequency, greater fullness and greater significance than Presidents have usually done, it should be remembered that never since the formation of the Union has there been a similar necessity for this kind of Executive effort. If now and then he has been more pointedly controversial and denunciatory than comports with the pleasure of radical newspapers, let it be borne in mind that the radicals themselves, by the virulence and indecency of their attacks, compelled him to vindicate his own manhood and uphold the high trust reposed in him, by indicating his course and the grounds upon which he relies for its justification. This always may it be said, as well of his impromptu addresses as of those which bore evidence of preparation, and of his messages to Congress not less than either—that ANDREW JOHNSON has satisfactorily vindicated the constitutionality and the consistency of his position, and the wisdom of his policy considered as a means of healing wounds produced by the rebellion, and restoring peace and integrity to the Union. Therefore, we repeat, the country may thank the President for the vigor and intelligence with which he has recalled Congress to a sense of its duties, and for the pluck which has enabled him more or less completely to baffle the plans of the disunionists.

Another and yet more powerful influence is in operation to counteract the movements of the disunionists, and direct the labors of Congress into more useful channels. The people of the North are making their power felt in various directions, and especially in the direction of those who are supposed to represent them at Washington. It is well understood that since the delivery of the Veto Message, public opinion has not permitted professed members of the Union Party to forget the purpose for which the war against the rebellion was conducted, or the nature of the platform upon which they were respectively elected. The imposing demonstration in this City gave the key-note to the Union Party throughout the country, and we anticipate that, as time rolls on, the pressure which constituencies may legitimately exercise upon their representatives will exhibit augmented force. If this expectation be fulfilled, the threatened disruption of the party will be averted, the radicals will be thrust into the background, and the constitutional views enunciated with so much cogency by the President will be sustained.

The truth is that an overwhelming majority of the American people have not, and never had, any decided sympathy with the principles or plans of the extremists. Your Philipses and Garrisons have been supported by a faction which compensated by noise and activity for insignificance of number; and though the result of the war has seemed to yield tribute to their influence, everybody knows that the abolition of Slavery is attributable, not to their advocacy, but to causes which were developed during the progress of the conflict. Their violence to-day, then, reflects simply the feeling of a faction which, though capable, negatively, of mischief, is incapable of producing any positive effect upon the vast mass of public opinion. It may suit the passing convenience of politicians to keep alive sectional animosities, to cultivate crotchets at any possible cost, and to gratify their capricious vengeance, albeit its product be the permanent disruption of the Union. But for these things the people will have no patience. Their animosity toward the South ceased when the victory of our soldiers over the rebellion had been consummated: thenceforward, they regarded the citizens of the South as erring friends and brethren who had been punished for their error—not as aliens and enemies, to be treated with harshness and contumely all their days. So also in reference to the object and the end of the war itself. As understood by the people, the restoration of the Union was the one great purpose; and having put down Southern rebels who fought to destroy the Union, they are not likely to look with favor on Northern radicals who scold and conspire to tear the Union assunder.

In this great fact rests our principal source of hope and confidence. The people are for the Union, let who may be against it. The people are for the Constitution as the Fathers made it, whether the radicals are contented with it or not. Sooner or later, the judgment of the people will not admit of misconstruction on either point; and Congress shows its sagacity when it yields seasonably to the obvious current of national opinion, instead of vainly striving to thwart or resist it.

### Emigration of the Chivalry to Mexico—Hinder Them Not!

The New-Orleans newspapers inform us that Gen. SHERIDAN recently stopped a boat-load of Southern "chivalry" on their way to the imperial dominions of MAXIMILIAN. Why he stopped them we are totally at a loss to imagine, as up to this time Gen. SHERIDAN has borne the reputation of great practical sense.

That this class should wish to go to Brazil, to Mexico, anywhere but to stay among us, where they long ruled and did not ruin, is not surprising. What is surprising is that anybody should wish to hinder them, and most of all gallant PHIL. SHERIDAN; for he knows them.

Now, Mexico is a desirable country—the land of the Aztecs, of MONTEZUMA, and of silver mines. CORTEZ desired to go there, and he went; MAXIMILIAN desired to go, and *he* went; Gen. PRICE desired to go, and *he* went. With this last went the prayers of all good men—that he might never return! If BRECKINRIDGE, MASON and HUNTER, FOREST, HOOD and BEAUREGARD—and even GEORGE SANDERS—wish to go, in God's name let them go! The prayers of all honest men will include them with Gen. PRICE and one MAURY. Well may they desire to go. The climate is delightful—there are "Tierras calientes," "Tierras templadas," "Tierras frias." Each man can choose for himself, cold or hot, according to his liver, or his wardrobe. The people are varied; zambos, mestizos, mulattoes, quadroons, quinteroons. Every variety of tint and texture tempt the delicate tooth of the "chivalrous Southron." Then, too, we have heard of Duke GWIN, and the longings of high-toned gentlemen may be at last satisfied. There is an Emperor, and a Queen; then Dukes, Counts, Marshals of the Empire, Councillors Legislatif, and what not, with blue ribbons to match. No envious mudsills can there offend the elevated nostril and tempt to profanity. No, all is serene, lovely. Ah! possibly there is one thing, one only, in their way. This is it. The (once) Constitution provided that—

"The religion of the Mexican Nation is and shall be perpetually the Roman Catholic Apostolic."

This is a serious thing; because, to a high-toned chivalrous Southron, we take it his religion is a delicate thing, and to the true hard-shell Baptist the pill might go down bitter, even if sugared with the coronet of a Maximilian Duke. But these gentlemen should remember there is nothing absolutely perfect this side the gates of Paradise. We trust they will not hesitate, but go! We say again to Gen. SHERIDAN, and to all good Union soldiers, in God's name *hinder them not!*

### The Bleating of a Lamb.

The *Independent* claims to be a religious journal, and is, among the simple-minded people of the country, thought to be a specially precise and proper monitor of all Christian virtues. We cannot say that its editors, past, present, or to come, are actually canonized, since the Protestant faith does not recognize that form of deification; but that they are to a great extent believed to be simply physical incarnations of abstract perfection, is quite certain; and the bodily presence of any one of them in a rural hamlet, is an event second only to the appearance of the angel to the shepherds. It is a pity that these good people are sleeping on their posts while some devil is sowing tares; for such indeed we must conclude, after looking over the remarkable article in the last issue. A few specimens, quoted from that stunning leader, will convince the reader either that the real editors are off duty, or that we have accidentally got hold of the quackings of some "dead duck," instead of the sober and seemly *Independent*. We quote:

"Our enemies familiarized this nation with the pang of grief. Our Chief Magistrate has twice pierced it with the sting of shame.

Not proven is the charge that the President was in liquor. On the contrary, his friends esteemed him in his right mind. But perhaps the superiority of the office enables a President to be as vulgar when sober as a Vice-President when drunk.

Descending to the pit of billingsgate, he names two American statesmen, one a leader of the Senate and the other of the House.

And all this foulness to come out of the mouth, not of ANDREW JOHNSON, but of the President of the United States!

The President's music was set to sharps; the Secretary's to flats. The philosopher of Auburn, a builder of rainbows and piper of soap-bubbles, discoursed of nothing that had not already been spoken in a louder tone by Copperhead gunpowder fired in the Park.

But, with Congress courageous, calm, and right, if the President's friends continue to demand for his use the prerogative of Congress in addition to his own, they will be overthrown. If the President shall continue to usurp it for himself, he will be impeached."

There is more of the same sort, but we give enough to show the spirit. The entire article is on the principle of "fighting the devil with fire." If—as it assumes—the President was undignified and abusive, the *Independent* beats him at his own game so beyond all competition, that he should hide his diminished head.

### A Voice from St. Lawrence.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a veteran Republican of St. Lawrence, who has occupied responsible places in the Government, and whose wisdom and patriotism are proverbial:

OGDENSBURGH, Monday, Feb. 26, 1866.

Another reason for my writing is to say to you that I fully indorse the course of our good President. His veto and his recent speech have increased my confidence in him. I believe the country will sustain him.

I have an idea that men are divided into three classes, one of which will learn by the experience of others; another, by their own experience; and that the other will never learn at all. I think with Mr. SEWARD, that some of the class will get "washed overboard." I hope that the Union Party has too much sense to be broken up by STEVENS, SUMNER and PHILLIPS. I have faith in the people and in the evidence of that Hand so clearly seen in all our troubles.

GENTLY.—At the rate at which the temporary followers of the radical leader are deserting his standard, the party promises to assume proportions exceedingly small before the week shall have closed. The belligerent organ here has retired from active and open warfare, and betaken itself as formerly to the feeblest kind of innuendo. There is altogether a conspicuous absence of anything like *forcible* malignity in the radical ranks. Let us hope the late assailants of the President will not come to their marrow bones all in a heap. It would neither be seasonable nor seemly. Let them come gently, so that their conversion shall awaken no doubt of their sincerity.

THE STRIKE SYSTEM.—Accounts from Pittsburgh, Penn., say that the strikes continue among the mills there; that the workmen, finding that the employers will not yield, are seeking other occupations. This was to be expected. There is no other way of exit from the difficulties of the case, so long as both sides are determined on victory. Meanwhile much suffering is caused among, and more money lost by the workmen than would be compensated for if they had been entirely successful. The whole system of strikes is, we assure those who ever contemplate a resort to them, a fatal error. No combinations of men ever permanently succeed in forcing holders of large capital to pay higher wages, but on the contrary the general tendency is directly to lower them. Every strike displaces competent men, and introduces incompetent men in their places, who will accept even lower wages than their predecessors, and thus the general standard of remuneration becomes depreciated, while at the same time the supply of labor in the particular trade in question is increased by the addition of laborers, unskilled at first, but soon becoming adepts. Every man has a right to say that he will not work for less than a certain amount of remuneration—a number of men have a right to say that they will not do so. But there is no obligation on the part of employers to pay whatever is demanded of them. Labor is a commodity which is subject to the laws affecting ordinary values. And if the supply of that labor is increased by the action of strikes, in the manner we describe above, that value will inevitably fall.

UNDEVOUT ASTRONOMERS.—Much good ink has been wasted in sentences and paragraphs of astonishment that a whole month (February) has passed over to the credit side of Old Time's ledger without having had a full moon. Our business being more with the stars on the American flag than with the "glittering generalities" of the sky, we have paid no special attention to the matter, for we do not usually follow the changes of the moon; but we find, by reference to the *Independent* of this week, that these moon-calves are all astray—that there really was plenty of time for a full moon and all its train of lunatic influences—that February had 29 days, in fact that this is leap year; for, on every page of that most authoritative sheet, we read its date of "Feb. 29, 1866." Under this date, also, we read a smartly written diatribe on the President's late speech, in which diatribe we find certain charges and insinuations that unmistakably convey the impression that there was spirituous aberration on the part of the Chief Executive; but we do not find it charged that he was too drunk to know the day of the month. As the *Independent* claims a morganatic alliance with the Church, and inferentially with the Gospel, we take the liberty of nudging its elbow and calling its attention to something about motes and beams in certain people's eyes.

THE NEW-JERSEY MARSHES AGAIN.—We understand that a mass meeting of musquitoes is to be held early in June, at Snake Hill, on the Jersey flats, to take into consideration the prospective trespasses upon the domains which they have held undisturbed from time immemorial. These sanguinary insects know that if the companies just chartered by the State Legislature do their duty they will be attacked simultaneously in flank and rear—from above and below—and precipitate evacuation will be the only resource left them. On Wednesday the New-Jersey State Legislature passed the bill granting a charter to the Newark and New-York Railroad Company, and yesterday the House approved that providing for the incorporation of a company to drain the Pontine Marshes west of Bergen Hill. These two bills, therefore, only await the signature of Gov. WARD to become laws, and as he is in full sympathy with all movements looking toward the development of the State over whose interests he presides, this formality will not long be postponed. Then the musquito monopoly will be at an end, and who can tell how long it will be before those sterile marshes will "bloom and blossom as the rose?" We trust that both the companies just chartered will give immediate and practical proof that they mean to prosecute at once the works they are now respectively empowered to accomplish.

THE SKY BRIGHTENS.—The political fog rises, leaving an atmosphere all the brighter for its transient obscurity. In the Legislature sensible resolutions have succeeded, and will supersede intemperate ones. The Union Press opens its eyes and its columns. The *Fulton County Republican*, an able and reliable journal, sustains the President firmly. So does the Batavia *Advocate*, an old and uniformly sound Republican paper.

### Loyalty of the Southern People—Policy of a General Pardon—Letter from a Pardoned Secessionist.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you allow me a place in your valuable columns to say a word in defence of my Southern brethren from the false conclusion which is generally arrived at by our Northern fellow-citizens upon the question of their loyalty.

It seems to be a difficult matter for many to comprehend how a Southern man who has just laid down his arms in resistance to the Government of the United States, can be sincerely loyal to that Government without acknowledging himself wrong in having taken a position in favor of secession.

It might be supposed sufficient that brave men were willing to take a solemn oath in attestation of the fact, but as I perceive from every day's experience that their loyalty is still doubted, notwithstanding all the oaths and acts they can take and perform, I have thought it might serve a good purpose to illustrate by a simple comparison how this difficulty may be explained satisfactorily, viz.:

Whenever two parties, equally honest, have contested a suit at law, was it ever known that the one losing the suit was convinced he was in error? yet his acquiescence is a matter of course; so, also, in all cases of arbitration, there is no appeal ever thought of. Now, this case only differs from those cited in the tribunal resorted to; the Southern people were, from a life-long education, convinced of the right of a State to secede, while the people of the other States had been reared in a different school, teaching exactly the reverse—the sword was resorted to to decide the question; the South accepted that arbitration, and now abide its decision. In this connection let me assure our Northern brethren that, if they desire to know who is most loyal of the Southern men—if one is more so than another—it is he who has borne the brunt of battle, but having laid down his arms, has sworn allegiance to the Government of the United States.

In a word, he who was truest to the Confederate cause and has done this, is the most loyal man at the South; this, you may rely upon it, is the safest rule by which to select the most trustworthy, loyal men in that latitude, and if you find a single exception to this rule, you may hang me for a traitor.

Now, let me conclude this subject with a prayer to the President; that he will consider the peculiar circumstances under which this treason (in his opinion) was committed, and as it did not flow from any wickedness on the part of our people, but from a mistaken patriotism, growing, as I have said, out of a life-long education—he will pardon the offence in entirety—being satisfied to have it so defined for the future that no one can mistake what is treason against the Government, and that all are ready to acknowledge that, for an attempt at any renewal of secession, we unite in proclaiming it treason, deserving the most summary execution of its penalties upon the offender; but at this time, weighing the circumstances well, undoubtedly the best cement for our Union is the exercise of the pardoning power without exception, when the above conditions have been subscribed to.

It is not for myself that I plead, for I was pardoned by the Amnesty Proclamation; but from a consciousness of our innocence, in this instance, of intending wrong to any one—simply having acted with a mistaken idea of our power to do what we thought we had a right to do, and which we now agree we can never attempt again without committing treason, and inviting its direst penalties. I hope there is no one of our fellow-citizens, understanding the character of the people who have been engaged in this movement, who is willing to attribute to them such base ingratitude and dishonor as that of asking and receiving Executive clemency, with the intention of violating their faith thus pledged.

With this poor effort to do something which may enlighten some minds to a more perfect understanding of the dispositions and feelings of the Southern people, I am your obedient servant,

A PARDONED VIRGINIAN.

### AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI's opera of "La Favorita" will be repeated here to-night for the second and last time. The new *prima donna*, Senorita CARMELINA POCH, is the *Leonore*. We had occasion on the first performance of the opera to speak in high terms of the lady's capacities. It is seldom that we have heard a voice of such purity and power. Senorita POCH's skill as a vocalist can hardly be estimated in this opera, but her dramatic intensity will, we think, be recognized by every one. Mr. MARETZEK could not have made a better addititon to his company.

We notice with regret that the season is drawing rapidly to a close. The Director announces that hereafter the regular performances will take place only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—Tuesday (heretofore a regular night,) being set aside for the benefits of the artists. Signor MAZZOLENI takes his benefit on Tuesday next. He has deserved well of the public, and will certainly be remembered according to his desserts. The "African" is the opera selected for the occasion.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. MARK SMITH, a valuable and well-esteemed member of Mr. WALLACK's admirable company, takes his annual benefit to-night. Two excellent pieces will be presented, "The Old English Gentleman," and Mr. W. H. HURLBUT's brilliant comedy of "Americans in Paris."

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.—Although there is no monopoly in plays, and therefore no reason why a piece which has been given admirably by a first-rate company should not be attempted by another company of less merit, there is, or should be a restraining measure of prudence in this hastily challenging comparison between the renderings. Miss RUSHTON erred gravely at the opening of her season in playing comedies which squarely exposed the weakness of her company. She is far less judicious now in reviving "Giralda." This well known drama has been played many times, in many shapes, and at many theatres. But it was made memorable in the version prepared by Mr. BOUCICAULT and played at WALLACK's Theatre. The cast included many of the best names known to the American stage, notably: Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. George Holland, Miss Mary Gannon and Miss Fanny Morant. Against this array of names, famous at least to New-Yorkers, Miss RUSHTON gives us (we follow the bill) Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mrs. Maeder and Miss Lucy Rushton. Is there anything to be said?

Apart from what we regard as an indiscretion, we are compelled to add that the version of this exceedingly amusing comic opera played at Miss RUSHTON's theatre is a disgrace to a decent community. The part of *Gil*, in Mr. BOUCICAULT's drama, was cloddish and amusing. In this it is the medium of the grossest obscenity. The play, at best, cannot be analyzed, but talent can make it endurable by attempting to soften over intrigues, which, in a general way, are offensive to public morality. This attempt has not been made at Miss RUSHTON's theatre. The version played there is gross beyond belief. The sanctities of the marriage night are blurted out and bartered by the persistent fool *Gil*, who neither knows when he has said enough or made enough. The constant recurrence to a theme which is sacred to every thought was sickening. There is hardly anything more to be said. Miss RUSHTON played her *rôle* of *Giralda* in a melo-dramatic vein, and therefore wretchedly. The rest require no notice at the hand of a journalist.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The President and Council of the Academy gave one of their brilliant receptions last evening, which, as usual, was attended to overflowing. The building, with its many apartments, ample staircases and fantastic balustrades, lends itself pleasantly to such occasions. The constant movement of the gay throng, the pretty sibillation of female voices, and the flutter of anxious swains, who feel that it is all in vain, contribute to a scene which if anomalous, is yet amusing. We are almost tempted to believe that the National Academy edifice was erected with a particular view to this species of entertainment, so good is it in this respect and inadequate in every other.

Hospitality, in the present day, means inviting more people to your house than can by any possibility feel comfortable in it. The authorities of the Academy are not deficient in common generous impulse. Their invitations, though difficult to obtain, because valued by the possessors, were issued in sufficient profusion and by nine o'clock there was a "glad overflow" in every direction. The staunchest connoisseur abandoned, thereafter, all hope of examining the pictures. Business, at the best, is an airy fiction at these gatherings. Its purposes are perhaps attained when the artist meeting his patron on a common ground of good will and sociability, speaks of his labor and progress, and chats in kindly confidence of the future.

For those, however, who preferred a sterner line of duty, there were pictures worthy of examination, and in numbers sufficient to indicate that the Spring Exhibition will be, if not large, at least interesting. A considerable number of American artists have not sent their productions to this reception, believing that its organization was not liberal. The Suydam collection—belonging to the Academy—furnished the best objects of attraction. This valuable selection of pictures represents a phase of American art to the best advantage, and its donation to the Academy is, we trust, only the beginning of similar donations.

THE WILLIAMS'.—To-day the box-office opens at the Brooklyn Academy, for the sale of tickets to the performances of BARNEY WILLIAMS and his wife, under the management of Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE.

DON SEBASTIAN IN BROOKLYN.—This superb opera was given to a full and brilliant house, last night, at the Brooklyn Academy. In every point the performance was a decided success. MASSIMILLIANI, who is too rarely heard, the Brooklynites wisely think, being in excellent voice and thoroughly awake to the opportunities of his role. BELLINI's *aria* was greeted with enthusiasm, as were the constant successes of that admirable artist. Mme. ZUCCHI, ever grand, was warmly welcomed and heartily applauded. The second act was a series of triumphs, closing with a tremendous encore for MASSIMILIANI, which he declined courteously. "Trovatore" will be given next Thursday.

THE NEW-YORK SHIP NEWS.—The first number of a new weekly newspaper of this name is printed. It gives forty-eight finely-printed pages of matter concerning the great interests of commerce, with especial reference to the shipping business. It seems to be a very comprehensive journal, and, if kept up to the rather ambitious standard of this specimen, will be a valuable addition to the class literature of the day. An interesting feature of this number is a list of American vessels that took refuge during the war under the English flag. Mr. H. D. BEACH is the publisher, at No. 66 Broadway, Globe Buildings.

ORPHANS' HOME OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.—Rev. Dr. TEASDALE, General Superintendent of this institution, is now in New-York asking aid for the suffering orphans of Mississippi, of whom it is supposed there are at least 10,000 in the State. To meet the exigencies of this suffering class, the Orphans' Home has been inaugurated. The Lauderdale Springs property has been purchased for the objects of the institution. It will afford accommodations for at least 500 of these hopeless ones at once, and by suitable repairs and improvements a thousand may be received. The entire wants of the children, physical, intellectual and moral, are intended to be provided for. Dr. TEASDALE may be found at the New-York Hotel every day after 5 o'clock P. M. Let the benevolent give him a call.

## FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

### OUR ALBANY LETTER.

**Debate in the House over the Bill for Relief against Illegal Taxation—Final Death of the Bill—National Affairs in the Senate—Confirmation of the Sanitary Commissioners—Candidates for Counsel to the Commissioners—Contested Seat Cases in Erie and Albany Counties—Probable Result of the Contest—A Caucus of the Democratic Members—Their Policy on National Affairs.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1, 1866.

The Assembly spent nearly the whole morning session in discussing a bill providing for relief against illegal taxation, which provided that Board of Supervisors in the several counties, except New-York, shall be authorized and required to correct illegal assessments, and refund to any individual or corporation the amount that may have been illegally assessed and collected, and in case of failure to comply with this requirement, the party aggrieved may have a remedy at law by by action against the Supervisors to recover the damage sustained. The bill was advocated very strongly by Speaker TREMAIN and Messrs. HISCOCK, MAURICE and BURDITT, and was opposed by Messrs. WEED, HASKINS, PARKER, VEEDER, MILLSPAUGH and others. The opponents of the bill contended that there was a very large African in the pailings—that it was simply a plot on the part of certain National Banks to sue for and collect taxes paid on Government securities within the past two or three years. After various motions to except various counties, the Committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Leave was refused by a vote of 34 to 61. Mr. HOSKINS moved to reconsider, which motion was lost, as he desired, thus killing the bill past all resurrection.

As will be seen by the Press dispatches, still another resolution on National affairs, was offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. LOW. It went to the Select Committee, without debate, under the Folger resolution. It is said the committee will make a report upon the subject-matter of this resolution. If so, debate will be in order and Senators LOW and GIBSON will make speeches against the President's policy.

The Senate to-day confirmed the Sanitary Commissioners, whose names have been published in the TIMES, viz: Mr. SHULTZ, and Drs. PARKER, STONE and CRANE. There is already some log-rolling for other places under the law. GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Esq., private Secretary of Gov. FENTON, is a candidate for counsel to the Commissioners, but Col. BLISS, who has probably done as much hard work in favor of the Health Bill as "any other man," is believed to have the inside track for this position.

The Committe on Privileges and Elections, of which Mr. PITTS, of Orleans, is Chairman, will shortly make a report on the contested seat case of LYONS, Republican, vs. WILLIAMS, Democrat, of Erie County. The evidence in this case is quite voluminous and it has been argued before the Committee by able counsel on both sides. The Committee, I understand, are nearly or quite unanimous in favor of WILLIAMS, the sitting member, and that gentleman will undoubtedly retain his seat. The testimony in the case of MURPHY, Republican, vs. CRAWFORD, Democrat, of Albany County, is all in and will be finally summed up by counsel to-morrow evening. From what I can learn, I judge that Mr. CRAWFORD will be confirmed in his seat.

The Democratic members of the two Houses held a caucus last evening to consider the line of policy to be adopted by them in the consideration of resolutions on national policy. A number of resolutions were offered, and considerable debate occurred. Finally Senator H. C. MURPHY and Representative GIDEON J. TUCKER were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions to be offered in the House when the discussion comes up on TREMAIN's resolutions. The Committee reported resolutions which approve the action of President JOHNSON, in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and taking the position that the Southern States should be restored to their original status in the Union by the admission of their Senators and Representatives. These resolutions were adopted by the caucus. They are carefully worded, and the "Democracy" felicitate themselves with the idea that "Conservative Republicans" will support them, thereby creating a division in their enemy's ranks. I think, however, that they will find themselves mistaken. PERSIMMON.

**Debate in Both Houses upon National Affairs—Great Interest Manifested—A Radical Speech in the Senate—Temperate and Dignified Speech of Speaker Tremaine in the Assembly—Remarks of Mr. Littlejohn—The Subject Postponed.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1.

The discussion of national topics called out full houses in both Senate and Assembly to-night. In the former body, Senator O'DONNELL delivered a strong radical speech, favoring negro suffrage, opposing the admission of Southern Representatives to Congress, and severely criticizing President JOHNSON's speech of the 22d ult.

Speaker TREMAINE, in the Assembly, spoke two hours to a densely crowded chamber in support of his resolutions, heretofore offered. The speech was able and exhaustive, being earnest and sometimes eloquent, without any denunciation of the President. By fair and legitimate argument, founded upon National law, and what he codsid ered National necessity, the speaker urged that Representatives from rebellious States were not at present entitled to claim admission to Congress. If all the speeches on this question were as fair and dignified as Mr. TREMAIN's, there would be little danger of ill feeling between the President and those who differ with him on this subject.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN urged that further discussion was not only useless, but would consume valuable time which the people desired members to devote to State legislation. He desired to have the resolutions referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

After some debate, the subject was made the special order for next Tuesday evening by a vote of 73 to 24. P.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

#### SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

To change the name of the United German Lutheran Churches of New-York; for the regulation and discipline of the State Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. FOLGER, for the consideration of the Senate —To extend the term of office of the Justice of the District of the Eighth Judicial District of New-York; to establish a Law Library in the Fourth Judicial District; against authorizing the Citizens' Gaslight Company, of Brooklyn, to increase its capital to one million of dollars. Agreed to. Against confirming certain proceedings of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Agreed to. Against amending the act to prevent persons transacting business under fictitious names. Agreed to. Incorporating the American Land Company and Agency; incorporating the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands under water in the lower bay of New-York; to continue improvements of the navigation of the Hudson River. For the consideration of the Senate—To amend the act regulating the use of wharves and slips in New-York; exempting the real estate of the National Academy of Design from taxation; for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was received and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. THOS. MURPHY—To provide for two additional Surrogates in New-York, and extend their jurisdiction.

By Mr. PIERSON—For the improvement of Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY presented petitions and remonstrances for and against the bill.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—To incorporate the Brooklyn Improvement Company.

By Mr. PIERSON—For a temporary sewer in Magnolia-street, Brooklyn. To amend the militia law, by insuring greater protection for equipments and uniform, and requiring claimants for exemption from taxation under said law to put in their claims during sittings of the Assessors. For the relief of common schools in Brooklyn; it provides for the raising of $189,510 this year in addition to the amount that may be decided to be raised for school purposes by the joint Boards of Supervisors and Common Council. The bill amending the charter of Sing Sing Prison was passed. Bill confirming title to lands conveyed by the Hudson Fire Insurance Company of New-York, was ordered to a third reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LOW offered the following, which were referred to a Select Committee of Five:

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Senate it is the right and duty of Congress to determine when and upon what conditions the rebel States shall resume their normal relations with the Federal Government and be entitled to their representation in Congress.

*Resolved*, That the immediate and unconditional admission of the Senators and Representatives from the rebel States, with their increased representation in Congress, and without further guarantees to secure the rights of the freedmen and the loyal citizens of those States, would be unjust toward the people of the loyal States and a grievous wrong to those entitled to our protection, who have stood by the Government and been faithful to the flag throughout the rebellion.

*Resolved*, That recognizing in Congress a body of faithful and devoted champions of Constitutional liberty, truly reflecting and representing the wishes of their constituents, we shall look to them in coöperation with the President to initiate and perfect such measures as shall secure to the States in rebellion the admission of their Representatives in Congress, upon such terms as shall be just to the North, as shall protect from wrong the loyalists of the South, and as will secure to all men the equal enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the President and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate held a session to-night for the consideration of the Governor's Message, and Mr. O'DONNEL spoke at length, chiefly upon the national topics. He held that the Union was unshaken; that the Southern States were in the condition described in the Emancipation Proclamation, suspended or disturbed; that President JOHNSON's plan of reconstruction was that worked out by Mr. LINCOLN. He believed it to be the best, provided that Congress does its duty fearlessly. He argued that there is but little true sentiment at the South, and in support of this quoted from the reports of Gens. Sprague, Grant, Carl Schurz, Howard, Thomas, Swayne, Hartsuff, and memorial of Union committees of Tennessee and Alabama. He thought the President erred in not calling Congress together when Mr. LINCOLN was assassinated, and through Congress conferring with the people, instead of first making an irrevocable plan and afterward submitting it to the people. And he thought Congress equally to blame in finding fault with the President's plan without offering one of its own. He regarded it as the duty of Congress to keep its doors closed until satisfied of the loyalty of representatives from the South—until there shall be a new basis of representation at the South and equal suffrage in the District of Columbia. How shall a proper basis be obtained? Let Congress pass the bill, and let the President make this another condition to be accepted by States lately in rebellion, and if he show as much firmness as he has in requiring the other conditions of Constitutional Amendment, annulling secession and repudiating rebel war debts, the South will accept and the contest will be closed. He had full confidence that the President would accept this as a compromise. He disapproved of the language accompanying the President's veto, and thought that the inexcusable attacks of a Senator and Representative in Congress furnished no justification for his speech of the 22d of February. The speech was considered moderate and conciliatory.

The Senate adjourned.

#### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Trustees of the Institution of the Blind.

Mr. SEEBACHER introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of an interpreter for New-York City District Courts.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To confirm titles of aliens to real estate. To amend the Revised Statutes relative to discontinuing old and laying out new highways.

Recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. HANCOCK, in the chair, announced the special order to be on the resolutions offered by Mr. TREMAIN, to whom the floor was awarded.

Mr. FAULKNER asked Mr. TREMAIN to give way to allow him to offer a substitute.

Mr. TREMAIN—Not now.

Mr. TREMAINE said difficulties had recently grown up between the members of the political party in power. The questions involved were of great public interest, and had attracted a large share of public attention. Since the assassination of President LINCOLN, no circumstance had transpired to produce such profound sorrow in his mind as the late occurrences. They relate to questions of difference between the Executive and Congress. He should endeavor to speak with moderation and forbearance toward those who entertained opinions different from his own, and yet he should freely express his views, as it became a member of this body. The time had come to speak out on questions now before the people. The history of the rebellion was written in every household, and in the immense debt of three thousand millions which hung, and which will continue to hang, over the industry of the country. The events of the gigantic rebellion were too fresh to be forgotton. By the providence of God the armies of the Union had conquered. The first Congress that had met since the surrender of LEE and JOHNSON has seen the representative of rebel States present themselves and demand the right to be admitted to participate in passing laws for the government of the loyal States and of the loyal people, and to take part in all the questions relating to the administration of the Government. This brough him to the conclusion of the question at issue. In treating the subject he should deal in fair statements, for nothing was to be gained by any other course. It was claimed that States were never out of the Union, and therefore had the right of representation, and that Congress in denying this right was guilty of usurpation of power; that if they take the oath of office under the Constitution, they have the right to seats with representatives from loyal States. On the other hand it was claimed that Congress had the right to inquire into the constituencies that stand behind them, as well as to examine into papers certifying their election. That Congress had the right to examine all the questions growing out of the case, and take such such measures as would protect the loyal people of the Union. Our fathers struggled and framed a Republic free from kings and oppression. They never dreamed that whole States would revolt; nor did they dream that at the first session of Congress after such a revolution representatives from such States would present themselves for equal admission and privileges. It was not strange that men should differ upon settlement of such new and extraordinary questions, which were not foreseen by the founders of the Constitution. The law of nation regarded these States as carrying on a civil war, and the Government had a right to treat them as rebels and traitors. As such they had forfeited their rights. Congress could impose such restrictions as they deemed wise and proper.

[*Report unfinished.*]

### MARRIAGE OF MR. P. T. BARNUM'S DAUGHTER.

**Brilliant Display in Bridgeport—New Features in the Marriage Ceremony—Grand Reception—Large Company—Fashion and Beauty in Church, &c.**

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, March 1, 1866.

This town has been in a great flutter from an early hour this morning till late this afternoon. Carriages driven by men having on their breasts white rosettes admonished the people that something out of the ordinary line of Bridgeport life was on foot. So many carriages were never seen in the place before; hence the inquiry on all hands: "What is it?" The milliners, most of whom were in the secret, let it out, and by noon the announcement that Hon. P. T. BARNUM was going to offer his last and youngest daughter, PAULINE, upon the altar of Hymen, was in general circulation, and ladies hastened to the South Congregational Church, where the ceremonies were to take place. At a few minutes before 12 o'clock the doors of the church were thrown open, and no place of worship was ever before filled so soon, nor by so much beauty. The body of the church was reserved for the friends of the Barnum family, who were about 500 in number. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, the accomplished organist of the church, entertained the audience with the performance of some admirable selections appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Dr. LORD, Pastor of the church, and Rev. ABEL C. THOMAS, officiated. The name of the bride was PAULINE T. BARNUM, and that of the bridegroom NATHAN SEELEY, of the firm of SEELEY & STEVENS, New-York. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia C. Crissy, Miss Georgie C. Moody and Miss Irena J. Butler. The groomsmen were Adrian Hegeman, Jr., of Hoover, Calhoun & Co.; Russell Howell, of M. A. Howell & Co., and T. S. Terry, of Weston & De Billier. The "gentlemanly ushers" were M. V. B. Smith, of E. A. Smith & Bros.; David Scott, of Vernon & Bros., and Samuel H. Wheeler, of Yale College.

Of the attire in which the bridal party appeared a lady present summed up its description in the following laconic and sensible terms: "The bride was dressed in white satin, and the bridesmaids in tarletan. They were all flowered, and dressed in excellent taste, and looked lovely."

The ceremony was original, and was a decided improvement upon the forms usually adopted on such occasions. Instead of pronouncing the bridal pair "man and wife," Dr. LORD pronounced them "husband and wife," which, of course, is right. There were other features about the ceremony which won the good opinion of the vast congregation, and made many a lady long ago married wish for another wedding, so as to have things done according to the LORD. When the question was asked, "Who giveth this woman," &c., Mr. BARNUM stepped forward and put the right hand of PAULINE into that of the minister without the slightest hesitation, or, as a lady near the immediate scene observed, "He didn't shed a tear, did he?"

After the ceremony had been duly solemnized, the party repaired at once to the delightful residence of Mr. BARNUM, on the Fairfield road, a locality which never was fairer than it was to-day, rendered so by the beauty and fashion not only of Bridgeport, but of other places North, South, East and West. The company was happy and sociable. It was composed of youth, age and intelligence. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. E. K. Foster, of New-Haven, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, successor in Congress to Owen Lovejoy; Munson Hawley, President of the Pequonnock Bank; Hon. W. D. Bishop, Ex-Member of Congress; C. Spooner, Ex-Mayor; S. H. Wales, editor *Scientific American*; N. Wheeler, Esq., of Wheeler & Wilson; Capt. J. E. Dunham; E. Birdseye, of E. Birdseye & Co.; Dr. Charles H. Sandford; D. W. C. Wheeler, of Bulkley, Sheldon & Co., N. Y.; Hon. Mr. Coe; Rev. Mr. Stimson, Fairfield; Rev. Mr. Stocking, of Seymour; Capt. Cross, of N. Y.; John Howard, Major Middlebrook, and John N. Genin, of New-York.

The company was brilliant, and each member of it seemed to be arrayed so as to bring out in bold relief—

The charms
Which beauty can disclose.

The table did not groan, (it was no occasion for groaning,) but sang loudly the praises of Mr. BARNUM. It was arranged with taste as well as abundance, and its blessings were inexhaustible.

Of the presents to the bride, although they were all valuable, there was one which the recipient will prize more than all the others. The following note will best describe it:

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 28, 1866.

MY DEAR PAULINE: I have woven you a wreath for for your wedding-day, of flowers made of the hair of those nearest to you. It represents four generations, all of whom are still living upon the earth—an unbroken family circle from your aged grandmother down to dear little BARNUM THOMPSON. If there is a single thorn among the flowers I do not know it; none but pleasant thoughts have been woven in by me, and looking over the history written upon it I cannot find any cause of regret or sorrow for you. When I consider the rich blessing that has surrounded all your past life, I feel a hope that the same loving goodness of the Lord may crown your future and allow no thorns to grow around you.

Hitherto parental love has shielded you from every care; but you are now about to take upon yourself in the relations of wife the higher duties and active responsibilities of womanhood. May you, in a faithful performance of these, find your life grow fresher and stronger year by year. May the arm of flesh upon which you are about to lean prove strong and true. May old age find no diminution of your marriage love; and may the Lord's right arm guide you both into the way of peace everlasting, is the prayer of your friend,

M. L. THOMAS.

This wreath is indeed a beautiful piece of art, and the other properties which it possesses make its value great to the bride.

Passing over many things I might refer to, I conclude by saying that the spirit evinced by Mr. BARNUM was the same in this as in everything which his hand finds to do. It was the wedding of his last daughter and his last child, and its celebration was conducted nobly. I may properly refer to the fact that no stimulants were present, and I have no doubt that to this excellent feature is due the complete success of the affair.

The bridal party and their immediate friends left for New-York at 5 o'clock in two magnificent cars, obtained for the occasion by Conductor JOHN BRADLEY, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. To the bride and bridegroom let us wish much happiness and long life to enjoy it.

### UNION RALLY IN NEW-HAVEN.

**The People of Connecticut Stand by the Administration—Resolutions Adopted in Brewster Hall—Speeches by Senator Doolittle and Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.—The Logic of the Crisis, and the Duty of the People—State Rights and Not Congressional Governing.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, March 1, 1866.

The meeting held in Brewster Hall, in this city, last night, was large, respectable and intelligent, including representatives of all classes of the community. Music Hall, which is much larger, would have been engaged for the occasion, but that it was preoccupied by other parties. As it was, however, the spirit of the meeting was one of which the Union Party of the country may speak with pleasure, and without fear. The President of the United States was fully indorsed by the resolutions which were adopted, the speeches which were delivered, and the manner in which the speakers were listened to and applauded. The people who rub up against even the outer walls of old Yale day by day are not likely to surrender their first love without some better and more potent reasons than have yet been given to the country. However much they criticise the conduct of ANDREW JOHNSON for expressions of an extraordinary character, they dislike the thought of abandoning him for so small a reason. Toleration in the style of expression is one of the elements of freedom born of Yale. While within its walls it seeks after perfection, and soars above the everyday errors of style in social intercourse, it admits that there may be those outside who express themselves more crudely, but with just as much desire to be right and exact. So it looks over the so-called errors of ANDREW JOHNSON, and accepts the theory which he presents for the bringing of the States, North, South, East and West, to a thorough and mutual understanding. It was no wonder, then, that the meeting at Brewster Hall was so happy, so harmonious.

It was called to order by JOHN B. CARRINGTON, Esq., of the *Journal & Courier*, and GEORGE H. WATROUS, Esq., was called to preside.

Among the Vice-Presidents were Hon. E. C. SCRANTON, Mayor; NATHAN PECK, President of the Merchants' Bank; JAMES M. TOWNSEND, President of the Townsend Bank; Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D.; JUDAH FRISBEE, JOHN B. CARRINGTON, editor of the *Journal & Courier;* HENRY S. DAWSON, wholesale merchant; J. A. BISHOP, President of the Yale National Bank; Hon. JOHN WOODRUFF, Collector of Internal Revenue; E. J. SANDFORD, Judge of the City Court; Hon. T. B. OSBORN, ex-member of Congress, and Professor of Law in Yale College; M. S. ELLIOTT, President of the Tradesmen's Bank; BENJ. NOYES, Insurance Commissioner for the State; Hon. HENRY B. HARRISON, Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK, Collector of the Port; Hon. N. D. SPERRY, Postmaster, and Secretary of the National Union Executive Committee; EDWARD T. ROWLAND, Assessor of Internal Revenue, and many others, gentlemen at the head of large manufacturing establishments in the city. The Secretaries were of the same unexceptionable material.

The meeting was different to many other meetings of the kind recently held, in that it was composed entirely of Union men, no effort having been made to introduce any other political element, and none such being present, except just sufficient to hiss where the thing did not come in. It was a purely Union meeting.

Mr. WATROUS, the President, said in explanation of the object of the meeting, that it had been gossiped about outside that it was to promote discord in the Union Party. This he did not understand to be the purpose of the meeting, but on the contrary, to promote concord, harmony, unity and strength—unity of action in the present canvass; to strengthen and not to weaken the effort to elect the ticket headed by the gallant soldier, Gen. HAWLEY. That brave man had stood by the Republic in its hour of need; had gone to the field and met the foe of the nation in open battle, and it was now the duty of all loyal men to stand by him, and fight for him till he was victorious now as he had been before. It was a mistake to think that the President of the United States had no friends but the enemies of the country. True, some of them thought differently with the President as to the method of doing things, and it was for that reason that they had met together to take counsel as friends, not as opponents. They all desired the same end, and to attain it would all work together as the lovers of their common country, and by brotherly intercourse come to a better understanding in regard to the details of the plan for bringing about peace and concord to the country as it would undoubtedly exist in the ranks of the Union men.

Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK then offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That no good reason exists for the disruption of that patriotic and powerful party which has carried this country safely through the perils of civil war, and to which alone can be safely intrusted the work of establishing peace on just and firm foundations throughout the land.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the President and Congress have the same great object in view; that no vital difference of principle exists between them; and that all attempts to excite among loyal men distrust of the President or of Congress are mischievous in tendency, and ought to be suppressed.

*Resolved*, That without intending hereby to cast offensive reflections upon any loyal men, or set of men, and with the expression of our profound regret at the personal difficulties which have arisen between the President and certain members of Congress, we feel bound to declare that ANDREW JOHNSON has never yet betrayed, and in our opinion never will betray any trust confided to him; and that by indicating his wish to have the Southern States restored, so soon as they safely can be, to their constitutional relations with the National Government, and his determination to aid so far as he can legitimately do it, in securing a representation of those States in Congress by thoroughly loyal representatives and none others, he is faithfully carrying out the policy of his illustrious predecessor and of the party which elected him to office, and, in so doing, is entitled to the confidence and support of true Union men.

*Resolved*, That every shade of opinion among loyal men deserves to be treated with forbearance, and that it is the special duty of the Union men of Connecticut at this time, by acting in the spirit of this resolution, and by unitedly supporting and triumphantly electing their nominees, to exhibit to their political friends at Washington, and throughout the country, an example of the invincible strength produced by tolerance toward honest differences of opinion, combined with absolute and determined unity of movement in the hour of action.

Of the speech of Senator DOOLITTLE I sent you a brief sketch last night by telegraph, and it is only necessary to add that his statements, rather than his arguments, had great weight, inasmuch as he communicated much information such as is really needed throughout the country wherever any doubt remains as to the wisdom of the President's policy. Many came to the meeting last night in doubt who went away satisfied, and the fact of their attending the meeting at all indicated their desire to be set right. The sentiments and arguments of the speech, apart from its informing powers, were not new to those who have read Mr. DOOLITTLE's speeches delivered in the Senate Chamber at Washington.

Rev. Dr. BACON, of this city, whose name is respected throughout New-England, and indeed everywhere in the religious world, followed Mr. DOOLITTLE, in one of his characteristic speeches, full of power and meaning. He set out by announcing that he had not presented himself on that platform to indorse President JOHNSON, nor to indorse Congress. He had ever since the beginning of the war apprehensions of danger in regard to the centralization of power at Washington. He spoke not as a politician, for he belonged to no political party. He was for his country. Who, he said, protects us in our homes? who guards us against danger to our lives and property? It is the State of Connecticut, not Congress, nor would we ever think of looking to Congress for such security. To the State of Connecticut, then, we owe our safety and our protection. He was a believer in State Rights. He did not mean by that State sovereignty. There were those who thought that Congress should govern the Southern States. As for him he did not want it to govern Connecticut, and yet Connecticut had furnished some of the worst and some of the best men to the country. In fact, Connecticut could raise almost anything. She gave a Gen. PUTNAM and a WOOSTER in the Revolutionary war, and she had produced a BENEDICT ARNOLD. Not long ago she produced a Secretary of the Navy for President BUCHANAN's Administration. And if she should by some mishap send such a one to the United States Senate, he did not see how his friend DOOLITTLE was going to prevent it; and although the loyal people of the State might not like it, he did not see how they could help it. He said that when peace was fully restored, and President JOHNSON said it was not restored yet, we must allow the Southern States to govern themselves, just as truly as Connecticut. It must not be expected that the States which had been in rebellion would send the very best men to represent them in Congress at first; but he thought that no State in the South would send a worse man to the Senate than Connecticut, if the ticket headed by the name of Gen. HAWLEY should be defeated. Up to the time when misunderstanding took place between the President and Congress they had been rejoicing over victory; but the prospect had been dulled by this conflict in Congress, and he hoped to avoid the spreading of this conflict from Washington to the whole country. While he did not appear to indorse either the President or Congress, he was opposed to this conflict, because it was fraught with harm and mischief, and it must be stopped. He did not believe in the theory that the Southern States were out of the Union. It was impossible for a thing to be out of itself, hence those States were still in the Union. Although the States never went out the Secessionists did, and in seceding were guilty of treason, and entitled to hanging. Union men of the revolted States had a right to representation in Congress, and this had been the view of President LINCOLN, as he showed by his approval of the admission of representatives from Virginia into Congress, and the admission of ANDREW JOHNSON into the Senate, although his State had proclaimed itself out of the Union by secession within its own borders. The North had fought through four years of bloody war to prove that the revolted States could not go out of the Union. The South should be allowed to send representatives to Congress upon taking the prescribed oath, but the strong hand of the Government should, at the same time, protect the rights of the freedmen and the white men of Union principles, as also those of Northern men resident in the South. The same power should be engaged to dispel from the Southern mind any expectation that the nation should be taxed to pay rebel debts. Such a protective agency was necessary in some form, but not at the expense of the rights of the people guaranteed to them by the Constitution. The necessity of some such protection was announced by Gov. BROWNLOW, and Gen. TERRY had informed the speaker, a short time ago, that if the troops under his command at Richmond were materially reduced in numbers he would be compelled to establish his headquarters at Fortress Monroe. He did not believe that President JOHNSON was the man to betray any of the pledges he had made to the nation. If he did so he had a greater number of his own words to eat than any other man in this world ever swallowed. He had over and over again committed himself to the cause of freedom and eternal justice, and even in his speech of the 22d of February he settled the question that traitors shall have a trial, and if convicted of treason by a jury should be hung, and he, the speaker, had looked in ANDREW JOHNSON's face in vain if he did not carry the sentences into execution. We must trust in God's providence, and hope that the sagacity of the people to act as becometh their own interests would bring us into a condition of peace and happiness. The State of Connecticut he trusted and he had little doubt would stand by the Administration until peace could stand alone.

The Doctor was frequently and loudly applauded.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and the meeting adjourned.

### CALIFORNIA.

**Influential Support of President Johnson—Grain Going to Australia—Prospects of the Gold Crop.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 1.

EUGENE KELLY, banker, of New-York, and FREDERICK BILLINGS, were among the passengers on the steamer yesterday.

The *Alta California*, the largest and oldest paper in the State, (Independent Union) supports President JOHNSON's administration.

Large shipments of grain and breadstuffs are going to Australia in consequence of the closing of the Chilian ports by Spain.

There are splendid prospects of a large grain and gold yield this year. The rich placer mines of the north are attracting much attention.

### MARYLAND.

**Large Meeting in Baltimore to Sustain the President and his Policy.**

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 1.

The meeting called to sustain the reconstruction policy of Congress was held in the Front-street Theatre, where LINCOLN and JOHNSON were nominated.

The spacious building was densely packed, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Senators CRESWELL, of Maryland; TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and NYE, of Nevada, and Representatives MCKEE, of Kentucky, and F. THOMAS and J. L. THOMAS, of Maryland, and others spoke. Senator TRUMBULL reviewed the recent speech of Secretary SEWARD at New-York.

**Meeting in Bangor to Support the President's Policy.**

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, March 1.

The Democrats of this city fired a salute of thirty-six guns to-day, in honor of the President's veto and speech, and are this evening holding a public meeting in support of his policy.

**Election of Dr. Hickok as President of Union College.**

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Union College, held in this city to-day, Rev. LAWRENCE P. HICKOK, D. D., was elected President of the Institution. Dr. HICKOK has acted as Vice-President of the College since 1849. During the late years of Dr. NOTT's life he acted as Acting President.

**Burglaries in Lima, N. Y.**

ALBANY, Thursday, March 1.

The Bank of Lima, Livingston County, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night. An ineffectual attempt was made to blow open the safe. The burglars then visited the Post-office, and stole therefrom $70 in money and $100 in postage-stamps and stamped envelopes.

**Berry Respited.**

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 1.

The one-armed BERRY, whose execution was to have taken place to-morrow, has received a respite of fourteen days.

**Books for the South—Educate the Negro.**

W. A. BURDETT is going South in May, to lend a hand in this work, and calls upon all real friends of the emancipated African to aid him by contributions in books and other literary matter—no matter how worn, torn and mutilated; all will be acceptable, and money will be acceptable, too. Packages directed "W. A. B., Randall's Island, care Superintendent O. D. Poor," and sent to No. 1 Bond-street, will be thankfully received there and acknowledged.

FIRE IN A BREWERY.—Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the brewery of Messrs. HOWARD & FULLER, corner of Plymouth and Bridge streets, causing damage to the amount of about $100 before the flames were suppressed. The loss is covered by insurance.


**Latest from Europe.**

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO FROM HAVRE.

The ladies of New-York and Brooklyn are invited to inspect the novelties in artificial flowers just landed from the Lafayette, and on show at the rooms of the

PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

**Dr. Mott's**
HAIR CREAM.

The proprietors of the valuable preparation known as Dr. Mott's Hair Cream take pleasure in presenting it to the public. It has been used for several years in private practice, and many of the best families in New-York testify to the benefits derived from it. Originating with a practical and learned chemist and practitioner, it combines in a beautiful manner the most effective qualities of a *preservative, restorative* and *hair dressing.* Gray or faded hair is, after a few applications, restored to its original *color, beauty* and *freshness.* The head kept clean and free from dandruff, and all itching or irritation of the scalp prevented. Is a clean and luxurious hair dressing. For sale by druggists.

Principal depot, DIXON, CLARKS & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers-st

JOHN PEAKE, General Agent.

**Exposure at Funerals.**—It is said that a late distinguished citizen came to his death from attendance at the funeral of a friend. The four hours' tedious ride in a carriage at this inclement season, was quite too much for his enfeebled age. It is a severe ordeal for those in the highest physical vigor, and nothing is more common than to trace the last sickness and death of friends to these funeral exposures.

It may not be generally known to our readers that we have a first-class cemetery near the City, to which the bereaved may carry their dead without this exposure.

Special trains may be chartered from 26th-st., or 42d-st., to Wood Lawn Station, on the Harlem Railroad, at convenient hours.

The trip is made in comfortable, well-warmed cars, in thirty-five minutes. The receiving-tomb is within two minutes' walk of the depot, and if this be used for temporary deposit, the burial party need not be in the open air more than ten or fifteen minutes. There is no discomfort that the frailest constitution could not safely meet. This change in the mode of approach to the grave is working a change in our funeral customs. Woman can safely follow her instincts, and join the circle of mourners, as they perform the last sad rites for the dead.

**Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy** gives immediate relief in all cases of Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Its power is magical, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disease. Sold by all Druggists.

**Second-Hand Safes in large numbers,** of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

**Terwilliger's Improved Salamander** SAFES, also an assortment of "Wilder's," for sale cheap at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

**Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown,** best, cheapest, reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

**In a Nut-Shell.**—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room; invisibly applied, without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 199 Broadway.

**The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines.**—A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

**Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts** are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

**Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.** Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.** Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.** For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

**Symptoms of Worms in Children are** often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits," or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

**The Night at this Season is from 20 to** 30 degrees colder than the day. Marrow-chilling vapors and white frosts alternate with warm sunshine. These rapid changes produce agues, bilious remittents, dysenteries and diarrhea, unless the body is in full vigor. Put the system on the defensive and keep it so by taking half a wine-glass of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS twice a day.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.** The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**3,500 Bricks are made per hour with** the "National," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it, unlike those made by dry-pressing machines, will stand the test of all climates. The "National" is the only machine that will give permanent satisfaction. A. REQUA, Agent, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

**J. T. Ellis' up-town depot for Wheeler** & Wilson's sewing-machines, No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. D. Barnum's "self-sewer," or "self-guide and baster," sent by mail upon receipt of price, $1 50.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**Silver Filigree Jewelry.**—Brooches, earrings, necklaces, &c., at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway.

**Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

**Spring Overcoats of Scotch Cassimeres,** Melton and Repelant cloths, very low. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av. and 62 Lafayette-place.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

**Howe Sewing-Machine Company**—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine** and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.


### MARRIED.

CREAMER—CONGER.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., JAMES S. CREAMER and EMMA FIELD, daughter of the late Ellison Conger, of Newark, N. J.

CROWTHER—SISSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, in Chillicothe, Ohio, by Rev. Mr. Biggs, HENRY CROWTHER, of Leeds, England, and Miss CORNELIA A. SISSON, daughter of the late Dr. Sisson, of Columbus, Ohio.

DOWNING—JEROME.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 25, at St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., by Rev. Wm. F. Moore, Mr. JACOB L. DOWNING, of Brooklyn, and Miss LIBBIE JEROME, of Mineola, L. I.

KAIFFER—BROWNNE.—On Thursday, March 1, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, Mr. FREDERICK KAIFFER and Miss EMILY E. BROWNNE, all of this city. No cards.

OSBORN—RYNO.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. ALBERT OSBORN and SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel S. Ryno, Esq., all of this city.

### DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, MATTHEW ALLEN, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance for those who wish to accompany the remains to Greenwood Cemetery.

DICK.—On Thursday, March 1, Mrs. MARY DICK, widow of the late Samuel Dick, aged 72 years.

The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment. Funeral from the M. E. Church at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 3d inst. Train leaves 27th-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey the friends to the Church.

EADIE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, ELIZA R., wife of Wm. G. Eadie, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, (between Cortlandt and Dey sts.,) at 9:15 A. M. The funeral will leave the house for Greenwood Cemetery at 12 M.

EDWARDS.—HARRIET AMELIA L., daughter of the late Dr. Benj. B. Edwards.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

GOWANS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, SUSAN B., beloved wife of William Gowans, aged 33 years, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with heroic fortitude and Christian patience.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 13 2d-st., on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

GOUGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, MARY R., wife of Henry A. Gouge, aged 35 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Washington-st., this day, (Friday,) 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HUMES.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, JAMES HUMES, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers, Hugh and William Humes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in 36th-st., near Lexington-av., on Saturday afternoon, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Feb. 25, at Windham, N. J., MELANCTHON W. HOMAN, in his 45th year.

LEVERICH.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, JULIA L., wife of Charles D. Leverich, and youngest daughter of the late John L. Riker.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral from her family residence, Bowery Bay, L. I., on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Union-square, 14th-st., until 12½ o'clock.

LANG.—On Tuesday, Feb. 27, RACHEL, only daughter of Robert M. and the late Sarah Lang.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 160 East 28th-st., on Friday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

MCCULLY.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, MARGARET ANN, wife of John S. McCully, and daughter of the late Jacob Herbert, of that city.

MATHEWS.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, Miss BRIDE MATHEWS, aged 66 years, sister of the late James Mathews.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., on Saturday morning. Funeral services at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

OVERHISER.—On Thursday, March 1, CATHARINE, wife of ABRAHAM OVERHISER, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral at her late residence in 128th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, after a short illness, ELIZABETH AMINE, only daughter of Edward C. and Clara B. Robinson, aged 5 years and 4 months.

Prayers at their residence, Grammercy Park Hotel this day, (Friday,) the 2d inst., at 10½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, SARAH JANE, wife of Benjamin F. Shaw, of Utica, N. Y.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her brother-in-law, C. V. Clark, No. 271 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains of the deceased will be taken to Utica for interment.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 28, GEORGE F. TAYLOR.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Hanson-place, near Raymond-st., to-day (Friday), at 11 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, ABRAHAM TAYLOR.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Louisa Hanna, No. 324 West 25th-st., on Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock.

TITUS.—At Westbury, L. I., on Fifth Day, 3d month, 1st, JOSHUA TITUS, aged 69 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from Friends' Meeting-house at Westbury, on First Day, the 4th of 3d month, at 11 o'clock. The train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.

SLUGGETT.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, March 1, Mrs. MARY H. SLUGGETT, aged 84 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) March 2, at 3 P. M., at the residence of George A. Dearborn, No. 58 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

TICE.—On Thursday, March 1, THOMAS S. TICE, Jr., son of Thomas S. and Margaret Tice, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) March 2, at 3½ o'clock.

VAN COTT.—On Thursday, March 1, of consumption, PETER P. VAN COTT, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church at Bushwick, L. I., Rev. Stephen H. Meeker's, on Saturday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITTELSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 24, Mrs. ELIZA WHITTELSEY, widow of the late John C. Whittelsey, aged 57 years.

The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

☞ At a meeting of the Class of '62, of the New-York University, held on Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in regard to the death of their late President, Mr. FREDERIC HOSFORD, who died in Brooklyn on Feb. 7:

*Whereas*, God hath seen fit in his Providence to remove from us one of our members, whom we had recently elected as our President; and,

*Whereas*, Our feelings as well as our duty lead us to some expression of our regard for him and our sorrow at his loss; therefore

*Resolved*, That though we cannot understand the reason why one at his early age, at the very commencement of his usefulness, after a long and laborious preparation, should be so suddenly cut off, yet we believe that it has been done for some wise purpose by Him who never errs.

*Resolved*, That we take pleasure in bearing this testimony to his good qualities of mind and heart, to the vigor and acuteness of his intellect, to the warmth and depth of his feelings, to the energy of his will. Socially, intellectually and morally, he promised to be an honor to his friends, his college, his class.

*Resolved*, That we will ever cherish the memory of our associations with him during the college course. College life was almost his only life, and the class-room, the society and the college halls give evidence that he did not live in vain.

*Resolved*, That we express our deepest sympathy with his family and friends in this affliction.

J. W. COCHRAN,
W. H. BEADLESTON, } Committee.
W. R. SYME,

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, of the death, on the 9th day of August last, at Shanghai, of WALTER CLARKE, alias FRANKLIN, of New-York City; also of the death on the 28th day of the same month, at the same place, of JOHN SWEENEY, formerly of Bellport, L. I.

The legal representatives of the deceased above-mentioned can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

Information has also been received from the same source, of the death, on the 2d day of September last, at Shanghai, of Miss JANE HUMPHREYS, of New-York City.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. J. B. Pearson, the Acting Consul of the United States at Manila, Philippine Islands, of the death, on the —— of —— at Manila ——, of Mr. JAMES OSWALD, of New-York.


## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**THE TRIBUTE BOOK.**

A RECORD OF THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM, OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION, DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
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ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:
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TRIBUTES TO THE "TRIBUTE BOOK."

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"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

"I doubt if the world has ever witnessed such a demonstration of warm-hearted devotion to country and humanity as Mr. Goodrich has so conveniently embalmed.

"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

ROCHDALE, 15th Nov., 1865.

"DEAR SIRS: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times.

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The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:
"It is intensely interesting and thrilling."

The Boston *Traveller* says:
"It defies flattery and competition."

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"It is a noble roll of honor."

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"It will be the literary ornament of every fireside."

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| Little Rie and the Rosebud, | I Have a Right, |
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Boston.

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SPRING AND SUMMER,
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WHOLESALE.
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
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**APPEAL**

OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

The Winter being far advanced, the Board of Managers had hoped that the usual receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for funds. They much regret that such is not the fact. Though the usual contributions have not decreased, they have not, unfortunately, increased in the ratio of the depressed value of the dollar in purchasing the necessaries of life. Hence the disbursements have so far exceeded the receipts that the Board cannot make another appropriation without enlarged contributions.

The public, they feel assured, are not informed of the amount of destitution now in the City. The present pressure on the Association for aid is greater than it has been in any previous Winter since 1859. About four thousand families, numbering more than fifteen thousand persons, are now receiving relief. And those aided, be it observed, are not the idle and dissolute poor, but the deserving and unfortunate, who through failure of employment, sickness, bereavement and other unavoidable causes, have been Providentially thrown upon this Charity for aid. After another month, when the Spring opens, most of these recipients will be able to provide for themselves. Meanwhile, they must be assisted or suffer, and some, perhaps, perish.

As this Association never obtrudes its wants on public notice, except by severe pressure, it is hoped that a liberal response to this brief appeal will prevent the necessity of its repetition.

Contributions may be sent to R. B. MINTURN, Jr., Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. JAMES BROWN, President.

By order of the Board.

JAMES LENOX,
JOHN C. GREEN,
A. R. WETMORE, } Vice-Presd'ts.
HORATIO ALLEN,

R. B. MINTURN, Jr., Treasurer.
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R. M. STIVERS (LATE STIVERS & SMITH) has a large and splendid stock on exhibition, and is manufacturing extensively. FINE ROAD AND TOP WAGONS, PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, CALECHES, ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, &c., &c., at his manufactory, Nos. 160 to 162 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., N. Y.

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ANTHONY OECHS, No. 73 New-st.

**THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE** age for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Neuralgia or Pains in the Limbs, is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, if used according to the directions, as thousands can testify. Sold by all the druggists. Price 40 and 80 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

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**$4 SHIRTS AT $3!**—P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S celebrated "Sea Island" soft finish, white shirts, can be obtained at their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, No. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite Astor House, at $3 each. Very superior linen collars $2 per dozen, (sold everywhere at $3;) good paper collars at $1 50 per 100, or 10 for 15c.; Canton flannel drawers at $1 50; best English merino undershirts, very fine, at $2 75. For first-class furnishing goods, go to No. 3 Park-row, and save one-third. Wholesale department No. 36 Warren-st.


**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR** Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer ALEMANIA; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 3d day of March, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.


**DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT** spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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## POLITICAL.

**A REGULAR MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL** Union General Committee, will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present to hear the report of the Committee sent to Washington to present the address to the President. By order of D. B. NORTHRUP, Pres't.

H. S. BANCKER,
J. D. MERGMAN, } Secretaries.

## FINANCIAL.

### FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

### CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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BANKERS,
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

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Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

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(Successors to Stedman, Ewell & Co.,)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE and NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, and STOCKS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

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BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

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Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.

REFERENCE.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

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BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st. New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

REMOVAL.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO. have removed to No. 8 New-st., Stock Exchange Building, where, with increased facilities, they will continue to execute orders for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, strictly on commission.

JAMES GOULD & CO.,
ALBANY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
and
RAILROAD CARS.
Established 53 years.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, for the sale of $60,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1866.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,350,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year, being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $3,600,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for ten Directors of this Company, constituting the first class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lilly Run Petroleum Company will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 21 to March 7.
JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 205½ WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 8th of March next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company for the election of Trustees and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock. By order. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.
Dated FEB. 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE SAFETY TRUCK COMPANY, will be held at their office, No. 80 Courtlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 11 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
[illegible], Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.
We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

### TAYLOR BROTHERS.
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

### VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH.

Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FOR SALE.
NEW-YORK STATE
SEVEN PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN,
DUE IN 1878 AND 1879.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All issues of United States Government Securities bought and sold.

Claims on all the Departments collected promptly and remitted for.

Deposits in Gold and Currency received on favorable terms from all parts of the Union.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable at National Banks everywhere in the United States.
L. HUYCK, President.
C. A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

J. COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS.

In connection with our Houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we this day open an office at No. 1 Nassau, corner of Wall-st., in this City.

Mr. EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York; Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, of our Washington House, and Mr. PITT COOKE, of Sandusky, Ohio, will be resident partners.

We shall give particular attention to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, and to orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

PITHOLE FARMS
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL ............ $150,000
IN
50,000 SHARES, AT $3 PER SHARE.

OFFICERS:
President—WM. H. STORY, Batavia, N. Y.
Vice-President—GEORGE P. BALL, New-York.
Treasurer—JULIUS R. POMEROY, New-York.
Secretary—WM. H. WHITE, New-York.
Superintendent—A. G. MYERS, Titusville.

DIRECTORS:
WM. H. STORY, Batavia, N. Y.
JULIUS R. POMEROY, New-York.
JOHNSON B. BROWN, Rochester, N. Y.
GEORGE P. BALL, New-York.
WM. H. WHITE, New-York.
A. W. BAKER, New-York.
OSCAR KING, Baltimore.

OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
where subscription books are now open for the sale of the stock at $3 per share:

THE COMPANY HAS
Three different properties in Fee Simple on Pithole Creek, amounting to eighty-four acres of the best boring territory in the Great Oil Basin.

One property in Fee Simple on Willeston Run of fifty acres of the best boring territory.

FLOWING WELLS.
Interests in seven of the largest flowing wells on Pithole Creek and Bennehoff Run.

Interests in eight other leases, and twenty-three wells now going down on the best locations on Pithole Creek and Bennehoff Run.

One-half of all the oil from all the wells to be sunk on the Dawson Tract, three of which are nearly completed.

Present product of oil to this Company is sufficient to pay, even at the present low price of oil,
FOUR TO FIVE PER CENT. DIVIDEND PER MONTH,
With prospects of a large and speedy increase.

The following are the properties of the Company:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.
No. 1.—Nine acres of the J. Dawson farm, near several of the largest flowing wells on Pithole Creek. This land is all boring territory, fronts on Pithole Creek, and is leased to responsible parties for half the oil royalty—five wells to be put down immediately, without any expense to this Company; three nearly completed.

No. 2.—Twenty-five acres of the S. W. Blank farm, almost adjoining the preceding tract, and is good boring territory. Pithole Creek runs through the centre of this property.

No. 3.—Fifty acres of the Neil farm, all good boring territory. Pithole Creek runs through the centre of this property also.

No. 4.—Fifty acres on Willeston Run, every acre of which is boring territory, near to the Alleghany River and West Hickory Creek. Several good wells of lubricating oil have been struck near to this property.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.
No. 5.—One-sixteenth working interest in "EUREKA" well and lease No. 148, Thomas Holmden farm. This is one of the largest flowing wells on Pithole Creek.

No. 6.—One thirty-second of all the oil from the "Rice" well and Lease No. 3, Morey farm. This is the land interest, and no expense attending it—Flowing well.

No. 7.—One-sixteenth of all the oil from well No. 3, on Lease No. 5, Morey farm—Flowing well.

No. 8.—One-sixteenth of all the oil from well No. 4, on Lease No. 5, Morey farm—Flowing well.

No. 9.—One-sixteenth working interest in "Clara" well and Lease No. 4, Morey farm—Flowing well, just struck, and another new well nearly completed.

No. 10.—Three-sixteenths working interest in "California" well, Lease No. 2, Bennehoff Run; on the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company's land—Flowing well.

Another new well is being bored on this lease with good prospects.

No. 11.—One-eighth working interest in "Story" well and Lease No. 20, Bennehoff Run, on the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company's land—Flowing well.

Another well is being bored on this lease also, with good show of oil.

No. 12.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 82, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 13.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 88, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 14.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 90, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 15.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 97, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 16.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 98, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 17.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 93, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 18.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 103, Thomas Holmden farm, well now being bored.

No. 19.—One-sixteenth working interest in lease No. 200, Thomas Holmden farm, well being bored.

The eight last mentioned wells are being sunk rapidly and approaching completion, and will be finished, tubed and tested free of all expense to this Company.

Eight more wells will also be sunk on these eight leases, free of all expense to the Company.

Prospectus and every information from the office of the Company, where the subscription books are now open.

OFFICE, NO. 26 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

STOCKS WANTED.
NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS,
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor,) NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.
Stockholders of all classes are requested to meet at the Company's office, Room No. 20, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, on the 14th of March, at noon.

*First.*—Pursuant to adjournment from Milwaukee.

*Second.*—In special meeting for purpose of appointing Committee, see annual report, page 22, and for other important purposes. L. H. MEYER, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (10-40) TEN-FORTY COUPONS, payable March 1st proximo, will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders and bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the third Wednesday (21st) of March, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock and bond transfer books in the Cities of Pittsburgh and New-York, will close on the 5th day of March prox. at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 23d day of March thereafter. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1866.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, NEXT, FROM the bonds of Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company due March 1, 1866 will be paid, less Government tax, upon presentation at the office of SPENCER H. SMITH, No. 39 Wall-st., No. 8 Jauncey-court. S. H. H. CLARK, Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 28, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE ON QUEENS County Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's office in the village of Hempstead.
LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor over Park Bank.

## MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Prof. ALFRED C. POST. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE BANK-STREET TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, will be held at their chapel, No. 117 Bank-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. [illegible] of England, and other popular speakers will address the meeting. Singing by the [illegible].

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
No. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable March 5, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 5, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.
RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 17,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1866.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. in cash and Five Per Cent. in stock, payable on the 10th day of March.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 9th of March inclusive.
WM. J. PEASE, President.
JAMES H. KIDDER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., upon the capital stock, and so much of the scrip stock as has been declared paid.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, the 22d inst., and reopened Friday, March 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. cash on the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of March, 1866, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Broadway, New-York City. Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 2d of March.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES for *post-mortem* dividends on all policies which have become claims previous to this date, are hereby notified that the amount due will be paid on presentation of the certificates at this office, properly receipted.

Policy holders residing in the City are notified that the dividends will be entered upon their policies on presentation at the office, and those residing out of the City are notified that statements of their dividends will be sent to them through our agents, or by mail where desired.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a dividend of Three per Cent. on demand, free of the Government tax, payable at the Treasurer's office, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of BROCKELMANN, UNGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. R. BROCKELMANN retiring from business. Either of the partners will sign the firm in liquidation.

The remaining partners will continue the Brokerage Business in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c., under the firm of CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place.
J. R. BROCKELMANN,
CHARLES UNGER,
WILLIAM HAHN,
C. G. KLUG.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., for the purpose of importing and dealing in Paris fancy goods, at the old stand, No. 23 Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
ALEX. M. HAYS,
JNO. E. SHEPARD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of DEMAREST & SIMONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
P. P. DEMAREST,
L. SIMONS.
DATED NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of DEMAREST, ADAMS & WHITE, and will continue the general commission business at the old place, No. 32 Moore-st.
P. P. DEMAREST,
S. G. ADAMS,
C. L. WHITE.
DATED NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., to continue the business of the old firm.
GEORGE W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER,
LEVI H. SANDFORD,
GEO. L. AYRES.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of PARDOW, DOUGHTY & CO. for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 43 Exchange-place, (after May 1 at No. 10 Wall-st.) Stocks, bonds, gold and government securities bought and sold on commission.
R. PARDOW, Jr.,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange;
WM. S. DOUGHTY,
ROBERT BOLLING.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERSIGNED, under the firm of WM. GALE & SON, was dissolved on Jan. 1, 1866.
WM. GALE,
WM. GALE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1866.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm of WM. GALE & SON, will be continued by the undersigned, who succeeds to the assets of the late firm.
WM. GALE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of QUACKENBUSH, POST & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE QUACKENBUSH,
LEWIS R. POST,
SAMUEL S. SHINMAN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL ARCHER & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—EDWIN FERRIS retiring.
SAMUEL ARCHER will continue the Salt business on his own account at No. 194 Duane-st.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM E. COCK having taken his nephew, GEORGE H. COCK, into partnership, the business will be continued under the name of WILLIAM E. COCK & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD C. LORD and Mr. CHARLES D. FULLER have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.
FULLER, LORD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. AYMAR CATER BECOMES A partner in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.
AYMAR & CO.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. WALTON FERGUSON is admitted from this date as partner in our firm. J. & S. FERGUSON.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES E. SEARS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
ZED. FRYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me my brother, Mr. C. W. RILEY. The firm will hereafter be GEO. F. RILEY & CO. GEO F. RILEY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me Mr. WM. S. KNOWER. The firm will hereafter be MORRISON & KNOWER. G. L. MORRISON.

MR. E. C. LORD RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of JOHN C. LORD & BRO.
MARCH 1, 1866.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMELINE DOWD against NATHAN M. BUFFINGTON.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Fifty cent United States internal revenue stamp canceled.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action. CULVER & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 116 Nassau-st. [illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell, on FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent.

2,800 BALES MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoy, and may be seen in the bale at Barbey's store, Nos. 290 to 296 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

### GREAT SALE IN FINE ARTS.

THE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PICTURES in the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st., will be sold at auction on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of March.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.
SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E sts., back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Shirts | 40,000 |
| Drawers | 20,000 |
| Socks, pairs | 20,000 |
| Slippers, pairs | 30,000 |
| Gowns | 30,000 |
| Bed-sacks | 20,000 |
| Pillow-ticks | 10,000 |
| Pillows, Hair | 4,000 |
| Towels, Hand | 10,000 |

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor U. S. A.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

STEAM TUG MARIGOLD—Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG LABURNUM—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1866.
AUCTION SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES.
Will be sold at public auction, at Danville, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March,

Five (5) second-hand locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge; cylinders 15x22, and weighing about 20 tons each.

Two (2) box freight cars, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—cash in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on FRIDAY, March 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 142 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rosewood parlor suite, marble-top tables, mirrors, curtains, French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobe, toilet crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, engravings, &c., &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee:

No. 21 CHERRY-ST.—The lot of land, with a front and rear brick building, sold subject to a lease expiring May, 1862; leaser to pay taxes, assessments and repairs.

No. 619 5TH-ST.—House and lot, sold subject to a lease expiring May, 1867.

NOS. 30 AND 32 LEWIS-ST.—The two lots of land with four houses.

Map and particulars at the office.

SATURDAY, March 3.
At 11 o'clock, on the premises.
(Under the direction of B. LEFFINGWELL, Esq., Referee.)
FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, late of Wm. Silliman, Esq., 180 acres, two miles from Tuckahoe Station, one mile from Scarsdale Station, on Harlem Railroad, four miles from New-Rochelle, eighteen miles from New-York; large mansion-house, farm-house and other suitable outbuildings; highly cultivated, well wooded and watered; fruit trees in variety and abundance; valuable marble on a portion; possession 1st of April; 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, Trade Salerooms, No. 498 Broadway, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.
MARCH 5, AND THE FIVE FOLLOWING days, at 6 o'clock P. M., the very extensive library of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, Camden County, N. J., containing many choice, scarce, curious and unique books. Among the specialties are American History, comprising early Travelers and Writers, Voyages round the World, Arctic Voyages, State Histories, Indian History, Indian Captivities, Travels and Surveys, Early American Poetry, Bibliotheca Americana, &c., &c. Also, Black Letter and Vellum Books, Witchcraft, Demonology, and Miracles—on these subjects the collection is full. Large paper books, &c., &c. In many respects this collection of books is *unequaled* by any collection ever before offered to the American public. The books are in superb condition, mostly in elegant and substantial bindings by Pawson & Nicholson, Mackenzie, Lewis, Riviere, Hayday, Cape, Neidree, and other well known European binders. As a general rule, they are now in a condition to be placed on the library shelves of any gentleman in this country or Europe.

Catalogues price 75 cents, and the books will be on view on Thursday morning., March 1.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 100 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES—On Madison, Lexington, 1st and 4th avs., Avenue A, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th and 56th sts., by order of the Executors of Francis Pearsall, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW, & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—Northeast corner 46th-st., 6 lots.

LEXINGTON-AV., 42D AND 43D STS.—13 lots, extra size.

LEXINGTON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS.—17 lots, each 25x100 feet.

AVENUE A, 1ST-AV. AND 56TH-ST.—One-half of the block between Avenue A and 1st-av., 56th and 57th-st.

MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 45TH AND 46TH STS.—32 lots, comprising the entire block.

42D-ST.—2 lots south side, 125 feet west of Lexington-av., 25x100 each.

44TH-ST.—1 lot north side, 275 feet east of Lexington-av., 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 502,360 | pounds serviceable. |
| 7,877 | pounds condemned. |
| 19,518 | pounds damaged. |
| 4,648 | pounds compressed. |
| 534,403 | pounds. |

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. [illegible]

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. [illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, HARRISON AND 15TH-STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-ST.—The two five-story brown-stone front stores and lots situate on the west side of Greenwich-st., between Rector and Carlisle sts., Nos. 98 and 100.

GREENWICH-ST.—The plot of land, together with the four and five-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., No. 388 Greenwich-st. and Nos. 19 and 21 Harrison-st.

WEST 15TH-ST.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the southerly side of 15th-st., near the 6th-av., No. 110.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV.—The four valuable lots situate on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing on the northeasterly corner of 26th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOT ON WEST 43D-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 43D-ST.—The lot of land situate on the northerly side of West 43d-st., 381 feet west of 9th-av. Lot 18.4x100.4.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
6TH-AV. STORE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

6TH-AV.—The four-story brown-stone front building and lot, situate on the easterly side of 6th-av., next to the corner of 48th-st., and known as No. 818. The building is used as a store on the first floor, and the upper part is fitted up for a dwelling-house, and contains gas, Croton water and baths.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOT ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

14TH-ST.—1 lot on south side, 216 feet 4 inches east of Hudson-st., and between Hudson-st. and 8th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 7TH-AV. AND 33D-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

7TH-AV.—Five first-class four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the northwest corner of 7th-av. and 33d-st., built in the best manner, and have modern improvements, being model tenement houses.

33D-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on north side of 33d-st., 50 feet west of 7th-av.; house well built, and has modern improvements.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 58TH AND 59TH STS., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

58TH-ST.—Five lots on the north side, 125 feet east of 5th-av.

59TH-ST.—Five lots on the south side, immediately in the rear of the 58th-st. lots, and opposite the site of the Grand Hotel.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 111 WEST 14TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 14TH-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front (English basement) house and lot, on the north side of 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 111. The house is about 17x60 feet; lot 17x103 feet.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.
Best oak-tanned leather, and in good order.

We offer 7,000 sets horse and mule harness, slightly worn, at $5 per horse or mule for lead harness and $8 for wheel, including bridle; 10,000 head-halters, $6 per dozen; do., with chains, $9 per dozen; 10,000 bridles and collars, 5,000 lead lines and reins, 3,000 second-hand saddles, very cheap, $1 to $3; 7,000 new and second-hand shelter tents, 50c. to $1 each; 500 wagon-covers.

Also, 500 sets new artillery and team harness, in original packages, half price; 200 new officers' saddles, only $15, cost $30.
PITKIN & CO.,
No. 339 North Front-st., Philadelphia.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—LOTS ON 142D-ST., 130TH-ST., 102D-ST. AND 12TH-AV., improved property on Washington and West sts. with bulkhead and water right, and two houses in Brooklyn.

P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store, No. 307 West-st.; between Spring and Charlton sts.; 20 ft. by about 75; lot 85 ft. 9 inches in depth. The 5-story brick store, No. 308 West-st., 20 ft. by about 75; lot 87 ft. 5 inches in depth.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4½-story brick building Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st., in the rear of the West-st. stores; lot 40x115; buildings covering the plot.

BULKHEAD AND WATER RIGHT in front of the West-st. stores. The whole of the above forming a plot of ground 40 feet on West-st. running through to Washington-st. 202 feet 6 inches, with the bulkhead and water rights in front of the West-st. property.

142D-ST.—Four lots north side of 142d-st., 400 feet east of 11th-av.

102D-ST.—Two lots south side of 102d-st., 345 feet east 1st-av.

12TH-AV.—Two lots east side 12th-av., 25 feet north 130th-st.

130TH-ST.—One lot north side of 130th-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av.

VALUABLE TRIANGULAR PLOT, bounded by 12th-av., 130th-st., and Manhattan-st.—10 feet on the avenue, 225 feet on 130th-st., and 120 feet 11 inches running through to Manhattan-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
HUNTINGTON-ST.—The two three-story brick houses, Nos. 41 and 43 Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., well built and in good order; possession May 1.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 5 inches and 6 lines front on said Bourbon-st., by 180 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $340,000. A complete and exact inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of suit on any of the notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.

The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.

Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant parlor suites in figured and crimson brocatelle and library suites in green reps, black walnut parlor suites in hair-cloth and reps, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, washstands, hallstands, extension tables mattresses, refrigerators, &c., &c.

ALSO,
Office furniture, desks, chairs, lounges, cocoa matting, letter-presses, &c., &c.

ALSO,
For account of whom it may concern, an invoice of books of a miscellaneous character, comprising standard literature and law works.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
There will be sold to the highest bidders at public auction, at noon, on the 12th day of April, 1866, by the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds navy powders, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 131,600 | lbs. cannon powder. |
| 29,219 | lbs. rifle powder. |
| 25,150 | lbs. musket powder. |

These powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days will be allowed; the purchaser, however, to make every exertion to remove the powders sooner.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
1,047 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
1,634 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig *Eleanora*, from Palermo.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, 6th day of March, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Croton Aqueduct Department Pipe-yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, about three hundred and fifty tons pipes, castings, old iron, &c. Further information may be had by application to the Collector of City Revenue, Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 24, 1866.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller

## PERSONAL.

CHARLES W. HARTWELL, FORMERLY of Worcester, Mass., will hear of something to his pecuniary advantage by communicating with the undersigned. Any one knowing his address is requested to inform DWIGHT FOSTER, Boston, Mass.

FEB. 27, MOTT HAVEN, M. 5 O'CLOCK train from New-York. Was delighted with the chat. Would be much pleased to hear from M. soon. Please address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME DARK BAY HORSE, NEW coupe, and harness (little used) for sale; seven years; sixteen hands; very stylish; quiet and kind; coupe rockaway, pole and shafts, sold separately. BARRETT'S STABLE, 2d-st., near Lexington-av.

## TO LET.

LOFTS AND STORES TO LET.
No. 19 Park-place, first loft, 25x120.
No. 201 Broadway, first and fourth lofts, 71x100.
No. 128 Broadway, first or second lofts, 25x100.
No. 25 Howard-st., entire loft, 25x73.
No. 21 Mercer-st., two upper lofts, 25x100.
Leonard-st., first loft, with fixtures.
Lispenard-st., three upper lofts, 40x87.
Store, Park-place, 50x90; Store, White-st., 60x100, and others. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.
The rear of Nos. 696 and 698 Broadway, dimensions 150 x50 feet, admitting a front on Crosby-st. of fifty feet, with an entrance on Broadway. It is a site suitable for a public hall or place of amusement. Part of said premises are now built upon, and material enough on the premises to put up the walls two stories. The first floor to be occupied by the subscriber in his business. A favorable lease can be obtained of said premises by applying to C. WITTY, No. 698 Broadway.

FOR RENT—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, (west side of Columbia-st.,) a first-class furnished house, with carriage house and stable attached, situated in one of the best locations as to neighborhood and for convenience in the city; is within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry; commands a most magnificent and uninterrupted view of the Bay and Harbor. The house is but 3 years' old, and has all the modern improvements; contains 20 rooms, with billiard room and table in basement; is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and is in complete order. The stable has accommodations for 6 horses, and as many (6) carriages. To an unexceptionable tenant the above premises will be let for one year from May next, at a rental of $5,000. For permits to examine apply to C. B. CAMP, No. 53 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—A BARGAIN, TO A RESPECTABLE party, a fine country residence, adjoining the Village of Newtown, L. I.; fine large house, coach-house and barns; situated on high ground; fine shade of evergreens and forest trees; five minutes' walk to two railroad depots; communication every hour with New-York; 14 acres of choice land; abundance of fruit—apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries, raspberries; ½ acre of asparagus, rhubarb, &c.; Winter crops in the ground; the fruit will pay the rent; furniture and farm utensils, if desired. J. CORNELL, No. 1 Essex Market, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 19TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av. These premises are situated in one of the best locations as to neighborhood and for convenience, in the City. The house has been newly fitted up, has all the modern improvements, and is one of the most convenient and comfortable houses in the City. It is newly and elegantly furnished throughout. It will be let for three years from May next, at a fair rent, to an unexceptionable tenant. For permits to examine apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or lofts of Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building first-class in every respect. Plans may be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

TO LEASE ON STATEN ISLAND—A SUBstantial house, containing 14 rooms, with gas, water, stationary tubs and all the modern improvements, together with about 10 acres of ground, fine garden, fruit, &c. The location is on the best avenue on the north shore of Staten Island and is perfectly healthy. For further particulars and terms, address A. F. M., Box No. 4,020 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE, WELL-FINISHED basement, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 18th-st., with rooms under the sidewalk, suitable for an office, or carpet, crockery, upholsterer or other light business; will not be let for an oyster or liquor saloon. Inquire at the Greenwich Pottery, No. 261 West 18th-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, large house and outbuildings complete; 10 acres land. Price $1,500 per annum. Also, house and barn, with 10 acres land; both places one hour from Wall-st. Also, furnished residence on the Hudson River, possession first of April. Rent $1,600. For particulars apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williams Bridge, and ½ mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad. Will be let for one or more years. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 163 Front-st.

TO LET—AT WATSESSING, N. J., VERY NEAR depot, one hour's ride from Barclay-st., part of a house, consisting of parlor, two bedrooms, basement and cellar, also ground for garden, to a small family only; rent moderate; location pleasant and healthy. Apply to HINRICHS, No 150 Broadway, up stairs, New-York.

TO LET—TWO LARGE BANKING-ROOMS, with first-class burglar-proof vaults, in basement of the new marble building in Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.; also, a few suites of rooms on upper floors at moderate rents. Apply to TURNER BROTHERS, No. 17 Nassau-st.

335 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-st., front room on first and second floors of the Moffat Building to let. Also, other desirable rooms on first, second and third floors, singly or in suites. Apply to ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Room No. 6, on the premises.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 50 West 11th-st., a few doors east of 5th-av., for one or two years, to a small private family only. Rent $350 per month. For permit to see the house, apply to C. G. TAYLOR, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 30.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR-place, a suite of three offices complete, on second floor, in excellent order, with all the conveniences. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av., entrance of the Bible House.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPerty, No. 60 Broadway, between Exchange-place and Wall-st., running through to New-st., having a front on Broadway of 37 feet and about 25 feet on New-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO PRIVATE FAMILY, FIRST-CLASS (and beautifully furnished) four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 34th-st., Murray Hill. $400 per month. Others, $150 to $700. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LITTLE HOUSE IN 36th-st., near Lexington-av., four stories, brown-stone, French slate roof, frescoed throughout and in perfect order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the English basement house No. 49 West 19th-st.; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. For permits to see the house, apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, A THOROughly furnished house at Roseville, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad. 30 minutes from Hoboken. Terms $600, to a small family without children. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY—WITHOUT board, two large rooms and one bedroom adjoining, on third floor; can be had together or separately; at No. 130 West 24th-st; no objection to serving breakfast, if desired; family strictly private; best reference required.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR 5th-av. and Central Park. The house is large, with dining-room extension, complete in every way; 25 feet, high stoop, and first class. Rent $500 a month. Possession in April. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, fine country residence, furnished; also two unfurnished; handy to boat and cars. MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS OF THE SPLENDID marble front building No. 464 Broome-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. Apply to SMITH & HALL, No. 177 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 215 West 23d-st., a few doors west of 7th-av., to lease for two years to a private family only. Inquire at the house, as above, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M.

STORES.—FIRST FLOORS AND LOFTS ON Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway, to let, with or without steam-power. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OF HOUSE No. 50 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., suitable for a doctor's office. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 53 AND 55 John-st., between Dutch and William sts., 4 x65 excellent light front and rear. Inquire of COLGATE & CO., Nos. 53 and 55 John-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A MODerate-sized English-basement house, in West 22d-st. to let, furnished, to a responsible party. Address B, Box No. 960 Post-office.

HOTEL BUILDING TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A large building, containing over 60 rooms, near Hudson River, below Canal-st.; would make a good hotel. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and basement, 25x100, and rooms without power; also, machinery of the packing-box factory for sale, at No. 91 Mercer-st.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-stone house on 42d-st., near Broadway, in perfect order. Also, stable next to corner of 5th-av. and 28th-st.
H. LIVINGSTON & CO., 71 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The five-story building northwest corner Broadway and Fourth-st., with an L 40 by 72 feet. Apply to STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE with basement suited for an office, No. 2 Union-square, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av. Apply to S. B. HYATT, No. 166 East 10th-st., or No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 17 East 37th-st., near Madison-av., to a private family only. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO. No. 84 South-st.

TO LEASE—WHARF AND LOTS OF LAND ON Hudson River, south corner of 13th-av. and 14th-st.; 12 lots and bulkhead. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, No. 79 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, ELEGANTLY furnished house, No. 135 West 14th-st.; house full size, four story, brown stone. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, THE FIRST LOFT of the new building, No. 747 Broadway, 26 feet by 110; possession given immediately. Apply to HOLMES & CO., No. 747 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A HANDSOMELY furnished house in 30th-st, near 4th-av., at $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ELEgantly furnished, in 9th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A GALLERY, MASONIC LODGE or business, a spacious hall on second floor, and other rooms, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN MADISON-square, for two years from May 1; rent $10,000 per year. Address Box No. 770 Post-office.

TO LEASE—A LARGE STORE OPPOSITE Stewart's, Broadway, near 10th-st. Address H. A., Station D., with real name and business.

TO LET—A CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE, No. 1 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET WITH POWER, FROM May 1, well lighted; size 19x117. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 736 BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—Building 90 feet deep; lot 25x120. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

## ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

POLAR REFRIGERATORS,
GOTHIC FURNACES,
[illegible] GAS COOK STOVES,
[illegible] COOK STOVES,
Wholesale and retail by
ALEX. LESLEY,
No. 605 6th-av., and No. 210 Broadway.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY PARTY HAVING A SMALL, COMPLETELY furnished house, well situated on either shore of Long Island Sound or Staten Island, within 15 miles from City Hall, can have an opportunity of renting it for the year to a very desirable tenant without children. Address, with real name and price, BANKER, Box No. 3,381, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, IN THE VICINity of Madison-square, between 14th and 34th sts., and in a strictly private family, rooms suitable for office and sleeping apartments, either furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Address Dr. E. S. D., at Caswell & Mack's, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A NEAT HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, with the modern improvements, not over three miles from Fulton Ferry, suitable for a small family; best of references given; rent not to exceed $500 or $600. Address O. J., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN THIS CITY or suburbs, worth about $4,000, in exchange for two houses and lots of equal value at Saratoga Springs. Inquire of SILAS P. BRIGGS, Saratoga Springs, or E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL, CONVENIENT HOUSE, in a genteel neighborhood, west of 3d-av., for a small private family, for one or two years, at a yearly rent of about $1,000, which will be paid promptly. Address Box No. 2,951 New-York Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A GENtleman and wife, part of a house in a pleasant locality, suitable for housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished. A desirable tenant may be found by addressing A., Box No. 40 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—UNFURNISHED, BY A family strictly private and responsible: 3½ or 4 stories, not English basement; between 14th and 50th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Will pay $2,500 to $3,000. Address P. & F., Box No. 806 Post-office.

ROOMS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife. Address, stating size, location, price, &c., G. BANCKER, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR, UNFURNISHed, for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife, (no servant;) lower part of the City, west of Broadway, or in Brooklyn, near Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Address H. L. P., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, stating rent and location.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND lot, either furnished or unfurnished, in some good neighborhood; payable in part cash and part gas stocks. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, 243 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern conveniences; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum; possession on or before the 1st of April. Address Box No. 1,662, with terms and permit.

STORAGE WANTED IMMEDIATELY in a private store for 40 bales of blankets. BAUMAN LOWE, No. 66 William-st., Room No. 2.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—AT ONCE BY A LADY, either in New-York or vicinity, in exchange for lessons in French, drawing or music. Address M. N. G., Morristown, N. J.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM—BY A single gentleman, in a private family of culture and refinement; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address STUDENT, Station L, Harlem, N. Y.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN only, in a private family. Location excellent; rooms well furnished; unexceptionable references required. Apply at (or address) No. 275 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARD.—HUDSON RIVER INSTItute, Claverack, N. Y.; buildings and grounds in thorough order for boarders; as healthy place as can be found; constant access by cars and Hudson boats; reference to guests of last season. Address for circular Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FARMER LIVING within a few rods of a depot on the Harlem Railroad and 1¾ hours from the City, has three or four rooms for the accommodation of Summer boarders; stabling for horses. Will be at No. 25 Cliff-st. on Friday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD IN A private family in South Bergen or South Newark; breakfast and tea; full board on Sunday; references given. Address HOWE, Box No. 3,462 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE PECONIA HOUSE, GREENport, L. I., will be opened May 1; also the WYANDANK, April 1, for the Summer, under the supervision of the subscriber. A. SMITH.

FIFTH-AVENUE ROOMS, WITH OR without board, for a party of refinement and unexceptionable references, can be had on applying at the drug-store corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

A FINE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS—Second floor, with board, may be had at No. 29 West 28th-st.; best of references given and required.

BOARDING.—TO BE VACATED, MARCH 3, A very fine suit of rooms on second floor, front of No. 77 East 14th-st.; house first-class; references exchanged.

PARLOR EXTENSION AND HALL BEDROOM on first floor; also rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 W. 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

A ROOM TO LET—TO SUIT ONE GENTLEman; hot and cold water bath; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

## PROPOSALS

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 SOUTH GAY-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

TO SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE MANUFACTURERS.
Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposal for Sewer Pipe," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, March 8, 1866, for the supply for the use of this Department of about 68,000 lineal feet of vitrified stoneware drain and sewer pipe, of 12, 15 and 18 inches interior diameter.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 24, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 6 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the Mayor's Office, until MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the lighting of the streets of the City of Brooklyn with gas, or any other material of light, from dark until daylight each night, for the term of one year; also for the term of ten years; agreeably to the specification provided therefor on file in the office of the Street Commissioner.

Blanks for estimating furnished at the office of the Street Commissioner, and none other will be considered.

Proposals will not be considered unless accompanied with a consent in writing of two sureties of $25,000 each, on each proposal, (who shall qualify as to their responsibility,) that if the contract be awarded to the party proposing, they will become bound as his surety for its faithful performance; and in case he shall neglect or refuse to execute the contract, if so awarded, then that they will pay to the City of Brooklyn the difference between the price so proposed and the price of the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded. Proposals to be indorsed, "To the Common Council," (specifying the work.)

By order of the Common Council.
J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Street Commissioner.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the date of the offering and the name of the bidder, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 8, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.: 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1st-av., from 66th to 84th-st., with branches in 85th and 84th sts., and in 1st-av., from 61st to 62d-st., with lateral branch in 62d-st. Also, for the construction of stone block pavements in 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; in 37th-st., from Park to Madison-av.; in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in Front-st., from Wall-st. to Maiden-lane.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 24, 1866.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A silent partner, with $20,000, wanted to complete arrangements for establishing a paper-mill in an excellent locality, where there are abundance of water power and cheap labor, ample supply of stock and every prospect of splendid results. Address D. T., Box 117 *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET—STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale, with good-will of a store on one of the avenues, five years established, in the dress trimming and small ware line, will be disposed of for cash only. Possession given on the 1st of May next, or sooner for a consideration. Full particulars and price given to principals by addressing with real name DRESS TRIMMINGS, Station A.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, ACTIVE MEAT MARket and slaughter business, in the upper part of the City, with increasing demand: no stand in the City that can compare with it in the class of customers; to a party having means and a knowledge of the business it is a rare chance, the owner having interests in another State. Apply to A. B. MILLS, No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of a grocery and feed store, in the village of New-Rochelle; the above store is doing a fine business, and the proprietor will give satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at the store, corner of Main and Centre sts., New-Rochelle.

DOCTORS.—THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER offered to a young physician wishing to practice in New-York. Call or address Dr. POWELL, No. 126 West 9th-st., N. Y. Amount required not to exceed $700; business per annum $12,000 to $15,000.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, in the iron pipe and brass goods business, by a gentleman who thoroughly understands it, and who can influence a good run of customers. Address, for one week, A. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

$2,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH $2,000 SURplus cash would like some business sure to pay liberally; give particulars and attention will be given. Address C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH the above amount in a manufactory of window shades. Address A. H. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for three days.

COAL YARD—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, STOCK and fixtures of an old established coal yard. Inquire at No. 612 2d-av.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, or will exchange it for City or suburban property. For particulars, address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE—GOOD location, No. [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

**THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S**

New line of first-class ocean steamers between New-York and Bremen, via Cowes, leave on the following THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,000-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 19th April.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.

BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,000-horse power, 10th May.

The latter not being ready to sail in March, as advertised, (in consequence of want of time for her extensive refittings and new boilers,) the Company have secured for that trip the first-class steamer:

ERICSSON, LOWBER, Commander, 2,500 tons, to leave 15th March.

For Bremen, with the United States mail and passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen. The ERICSSON has been newly repaired and her speed considerably increased.

Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ............ $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ............ 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ............ $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ............ 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NOUVEAU MONDE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| WASHINGTON | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| LAFAYETTE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| EUROPE | 3,204 tons | 900-horse power |
| NAPOLEON III | | 1,100-horse power |
| ST. LAURENT | | 1,130-horse power |
| PEREIRE | | 1,130-horse power |
| VILLE DE PARIS | | 1,130-horse power |

Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.

NOUVEAU MONDE, Capt. DE VALENCY, Friday, Mar 2 (New sidewheel steamer)

*Carrying only cabin passengers.*

Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ships. | Tons. | Commanders |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN | 3,412 | Grogan. |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Cutting. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Thomson. |
| ENGLAND | 3,450 | Grace. |
| SCOTLAND | 3,635 | Hall. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Prowse. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Ogilvie. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ENGLAND ............ SATURDAY, March 3
LOUISIANA ............ SATURDAY, March 10
ERIN ............ SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN ............ SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA ............ SATURDAY, March 31

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

**ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARAGO | HENRY A. GADSDEN | March 17, 1866. |
| FULTON | JAMES A. WOTTON | April 14, 1866. |
| ARAGO | HENRY A. GADSDEN | May 12, 1866. |
| FULTON | JAMES A. WOTTON | June 9, 1866. |
| ARAGO | HENRY A. GADSDEN | July 7, 1866. |

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin ......$132 50 | Second cabin ......... $80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

**TO CONSIGNEES OF GOODS PER STEAMER ARAGO.**

The steamer *Arago* will discharge under general order at Pier No. 50 North River, on SATURDAY, 3d inst.

All goods not sent for within 24 hours thereafter will be stored at the expense of the owner thereof.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent.
No. 7 BROADWAY, March 1, 1866.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL**—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON ............ SATURDAY ..... March 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... WEDNESDAY ... March 7
CITY OF EDINBURGH ...... SATURDAY ...... March 10
KANGAROO ............ WEDNESDAY ... March 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin ......... $120 | Steerage ......... $35
First Cabin to London ... 125 | Steerage to London ...... 40
First Cabin to Paris ...... 125 | Steerage to Paris ......... 55

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.**

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 24, and SATURDAY, April 21.

Passage money to Nassau ......... $45
Passage money to Havana ......... 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

The United Steam Mail Sidewheel Steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the EAGLE and leave on March 21.

**SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.**

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.

The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN JACINTO, WINSLOW LOVELAND, Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, March 3, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

SAN SALVADOR follows on SATURDAY, March 10.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON ...... Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU ...... Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES ...... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage .... $25 | Deck ............ $10

The favorite steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

**FOR SAVANNAH.**

PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage, $25. Deck, $10.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant Steamship TYBEE, Capt. J. CROWELL, will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 8.

For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

**FOR SAVANNAH.**—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MEBBIT, Commander. The LEO being unavoidably detained, will receive freight and sail from Pier 10 East River, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

**NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.**

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, calling at Havana to land passengers, will leave on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,**

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MARCH.

1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior sidewheel steamer ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Master, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight.

For passage or freight apply at Company's office, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st. D. N. CARRINGTON.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

BLACK STAR LINE.

The splendid new steamship VICTOR, Capt. G. GATES, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, March 3.

For freight, which will be received up to Saturday evening, or passage, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st.

**FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.**

The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.**

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

**FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.

The elegant A1 steamship ANDALUSIA, BURSLEY, Master, is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 3.

For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

**PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.**

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:72 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

**THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.**

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

**STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,**

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD**—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

## EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

**THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY** have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points. C. A. DE WITT,
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

## DRY GOODS.

**A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.**

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 BROADWAY, DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS, and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of IRISH, SCOTCH, BARNSLEY, FRENCH and GERMAN LINEN GOODS, mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

**KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES.**—500 dozen Empress Kids, at $1; Ladies' Cloth reduced to 40, 50 and 60 cents; Children's 25, 35 and 45 cents. Cheap Hosiery and Under Garments, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

## MILLINERY.

**SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MILLINERY** buyers can save 20 per cent by buying at L. BINNS' immense millinery manufactory, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Thousands of bonnets, all trimmed; pattern bonnets, Spring bonnets and hats, ribbons and flowers.

## STATIONERY.

**BASSETT'S GOLD PENS**

Are made of the finest stock, and are the most substantial GOLD PENS used.

C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer, No. 254 Broadway, New-York, Opposite City Hall.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.**—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do plain sewing and wait on a lady; would be willing to travel to any part; would be willing to see to growing children; understands housekeeping; is willing and obliging. Can be seen until Monday. Ask for Mrs. MAHON'S rooms. Call at No. 261½ Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, in the rear.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman, one who thoroughly understands her business in the English and American style of cooking; is a most excellent baker. Can be seen, with first-class City references, for two days, at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; has several years experience and three years unexceptionable reference from her last employer. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; is capable of taking the place of a man; unexceptional City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also a first-class laundress; none but first-class families need call; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 81 3d-avenue, in the candy store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS A PROFESSED cook; thoroughly understands her business in English and French cooking; has undeniable reference in this City; can be seen from 10 until 3 o'clock. Address M. H., No. 78 West 20th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and baker, in City or country, in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 324 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women in the country; one as cook; the other as laundress; have excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and is highly recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 100 West 29th-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN young lady, a situation in a fancy dry goods store, to learn the business; object to qualify herself for business. Address Miss J. R. C., Station K.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Inquire at No. 345 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**WANTED**—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMILIES by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

**WANTED**—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a competent American woman; no incumbrances. Address Mrs. REYNOLDS, Morrisania Post-office, for three days.

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

**A YOUNG WIDOW AGED 30 DESIRES** to meet a gentleman of refinement, with a view to matrimony, or would accept a situation as housekeeper or governess; the highest references given. Call or address Mrs. IRVIN, care Mme. De Cora, Astrologist, No. 363 6th-av.

**A DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE WORK** by the day or week in a private family. Address or call at No. 340 East 13th-st.

**DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c.,** advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

**MALES.**

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as good family cook; no incumbrances; good references; the man has lately arrived in this country, but has been in the States before. Address J. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man, (Scotch) who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference from present and former employers. Address FARMER, at Reid's Floral Establishment, No. 807 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, in a private family; country preferred; is willing and obliging. Can produce the best of City and country references. Address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GARDNER'S SITUATION BY A German man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches as well as farming; is willing to take a place on shares. Address G., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness thoroughly; is a careful driver and perfectly temperate. Address for three days J. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant man, one who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a competent man, who understands the greenhouse, graperies, good vegetable grower, with the laying out of new grounds, approaches and carpenter work. Address C. F., No. 9 John-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man, who understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address J. M., at Miner & Stephens', No. 406 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a married man, or as gardener; is willing to make himself useful; ten years' reference from his last employer. Address P. K., Box 211 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his employer. Call or address J. M., at Mr. Dunscomb's, harness-maker, No. 568 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man as assistant gardener, and to take care of horses and cows; is a good milker, and willing to make himself useful; good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man, who understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended by his last employer; has 13 years' City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and the best of City reference will be given. Address T. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman with first-class City reference; understands plain vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful and will work for low wages. Address D. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, SOBER and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young married man; has no family; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, &c. Address F. H., Box 194 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener, and to take care of stock; his wife the care of the dairy; has the best of references. Address C. L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference. Address A. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in any respectable business; is strong and not afraid to work. Address M. V. TOOLE, No. 137 Delancey-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man and Protestant; can give good recommendation from his last place. Address J. R., Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 878 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, grounds, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands the care and management of horses; can give good reference. Address M. F., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; has the best of references from his last employers. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, a situation as coachman; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply to A. G., at the stable No. 135 East 47th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, no incumbrances; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address W. J., Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 878 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has had experience in driving and the care of horses; can give good reference. Address I. G., at Jos. Smith's, No. 65 Liberty-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family. Call or address WAITER, No. 255 6th-av., in the drug-store, between 16th and 17th sts.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, a Scotchman, with a small family, as gardener and farmer; can give good reference. Address A. T., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; no objections to the country; best City reference. Address A. Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation where trust is required; has first-rate testimonials. Address J. S. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

**AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, 35 YEARS** of age, of good education and business habits, who would work hard, and is willing to proceed to any part of the United States, is anxious to obtain an engagement in any respectable capacity. Address MAY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A GOOD PENMAN,** would like some writing to do evenings, at home. Address F. A. S., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

## ASTROLOGY.

**ASTROLOGY**—MRS. NEUHEDEL FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 41 Stanton-st., room No. 8 first floor. Ladies, 50c., gents, $1.

**165 BOWERY.**—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.**

ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR ............ MAX MARETZEK

*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*

TO-NIGHT—LA FAVORITA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 2, at 8.
(Eighteenth Subscription Night,)
Second and last time of Donizetti's
LA FAVORITA.
LA FAVORITA.

Second appearance of the highly successful prima donna,

SENORITA CARMELINA POCH.

E. IRFRE, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, Mlle. FICHER.
CONDUCTOR ............ SIG. TORRIANI

TO-MORROW (Saturday)—GRAND MATINEE AT 1,
DON PASQUALE.
DON PASQUALE.

MONDAY—(Nineteenth subscription night)—TROVATORE.

TUESDAY—Extra night—BENEFIT OF SIG. MAZZOLENI.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF L'AFRICAINE.

In the course of next week will be produced Meyerbeer's THE STAR OF THE NORTH, (L'ETOILE DU NORD.)

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.**

DIRECTOR ............ MAX MARETZEK

*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 3, at 1, will be presented Donizetti's charming opera,
DON PASQUALE.
DON PASQUALE.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR ONLY to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.

Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket-offices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Lady patrons are requested to buy their tickets early, to avoid crowding at the ticket-offices.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Paul Juignet and C. Drivet ............ Managers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.
L'AIEULE,

Family drama, in five acts, by A. Dennery.

Doors open at 7; the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock precisely.

Ticket office, H. Dardonville, No. 678 Broadway.

**BAL D'OPERA.**

AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
APRIL 5TH, 1866.

The ball-room will be decorated in a new and original manner by about a hundred original CARICATURES, expressly painted by TH. NAST, Esq., whose cartoons in *Harper's Weekly* have made him a world-wide reputation.

The Orchestra will number TWO HUNDRED, under the direction of Messrs. J. NOLL and H. B. DODWORTH.

All applications for cards of admission must be made personally, either to the Director of the Opera at the Academy of Music, or to any of the following gentlemen composing the

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| August Belmont, | L. W. Jerome, | H. G. Stebbins. |
| R. L. Cutting, Jr., | H. A. Johnson, | Henry Clews, |
| W. B. Bend, | S. L. M. Barlow, | N. H. Wolfe, |
| Henry F. Vail, | Francis Skiddy, | Wm. B. Cooper, |
| Paul J. Forbes, | Edwd. R. Bell, | Shepherd Gandy, |
| J. P. G. Foster, | Jos. F. Stone, | H. F. Fearing, |
| Wm. T. Blodgett, | A. C. Munson, | J. B. Lee. |
| | D. Kingsland. | |

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Admitting a gentleman and lady ............ $10 00
Extra lady's ticket ............ 5 00

Positively but 1,000 tickets of admission will be issued to the public.

**GRAND CONCERT**

of the
NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1866,
at
IRVING HALL

Assisted by the first artists in the country, including

Signora DE ROSSI, Soprano;
Signor MASSIMILIANO, Tenor;
Signor ANTONUCCI, Basso;
Herr LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet;
Herr EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Violin;
Herr HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello;
Herr ALEXANDER, Violoncello;
Master BERNARD, Violin.

A GRAND OVERTURE
and
A SONATA BY BEETHOVEN,
arranged for 64 hands,
BY THE PUPILS OF THE CONSERVATORY,
to be performed on
SIXTEEN OF THE WEBER PIANO-FORTES.

Tickets one dollar; reserved seats 50c. extra. For sale at the Conservatory, No. 152 East 13th-st.; W. H. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway; Irving Hall on the evening of the concert. Pupils are entitled to one ticket each. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

**SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,**

NO. 845 BROADWAY.

MR. GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS. FREE EXHIBITION. Open during the day until March 12.

## HELP WANTED.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON,
J. T. HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale it has reached, and is now selling with increased rapidity.

Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have returned from the war, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address,

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SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

**LUMBER—SALESMAN.**

WANTED—An active, capable man, thoroughly acquainted with the lumber business and the City trade. McGRAW & CO., foot West 14th-st., New-York.

**LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.**—LOCAL agents and City solicitors wanted by a first-class Life Insurance Company, offering greater advantages than any other in the country. Clergymen, teachers and business men who have some leisure time can largely increase their incomes by hearty effort in "life business." Energetic and reliable parties will find very liberal encouragement by addressing LIFE COMPANY, Post-office Box No. 6,767.

**WANTED**—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, TO solicit in this City, and to travel and appoint agents in this State, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, by a first-class company; competent men who understand the business will be liberally paid. Address, with reference, INSURANCE, Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

**WANTED**—SKIRT TRIMMERS TO TRIM THE duplex elliptic woven skirts; to good, experienced hands steady employment and the highest wages. Apply immediately at Duplex Elliptic Skirt Manufactory, 1 entrance, 81 Reade-st. WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

**WANTED**—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $30 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family; only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, AN Englishman or Scotchman; must have good City reference for honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 1 F. ont-st., up stairs.

**WANTED**—A MAN THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with Custom-house business. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-st.

**WANTED**—A GERMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS plain gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a small place in the country. Apply at No. 221 West 21st-st.

**WANTED**—ON A SMALL PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, a steady, industrious man to care for a pair of horses and a kitchen garden. Only one willing to make himself useful need apply at 160 Broadway, basement.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; first-class reference required. Apply a No. 7 East 30th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

**WANTED**—A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID and waitress for the country. Apply at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; must be capable and have good reference. Apply at No. 219 West 22d-st.

**WANTED**—TWO SMART, ACTIVE AMERICAN boys not over 16 years of age. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 2,161, New-York Post-office.

**WANTED**—A GOOD GARDENER, WITH A FAIR knowledge of farming; a single man. Apply from 10 to 11 or from 2 to 3, at No. 9 South-st.

**WANTED**—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children, as gardener and coachman. Apply at Room No. 7, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

**SITUATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN.**—IF YOU want a respectable situation, one that will pay a good salary, call or address No. 143 East 13th-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$200 REWARD.**—IF THE PERSON WHO took my WATCH, while riding in an omnibus from the St. Nicholas Hotel to the Astor House, Feb. 27, will return the watch, I will pay the above reward and no questions asked. Gold, English, open face, duplex, No. 5,003; Frodsham & Son, makers.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.

**LOST**—FEB. 28, 1866, AN EXPRESS RECEIPT BOOK, going from No. 28 West 27th-st. through Broadway to No. 57 West 28th-st. Whoever will return the same to No. 63 Broadway will be suitably rewarded. J. B. WASS, People's Express.

**FOUND**—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, AT THE depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad, Hoboken. Call at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., second floor, front.

**LOST**—A BANK-BOOK ON THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, No. 26,336. The finder will leave it at the Bank, No. 644 Broadway.

## LUMBER.

**LUMBER.**

250,000 feet dry upper qualities Pine, 1 to 3-inch.
250,000 feet dry shipping and low-priced Box.
50,000 feet dry Pine piece boards.

Also Spruce, Oak and Ash for sale low to close a yard.

McGRAW & CO., foot of West 14th-st., New-York.

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**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.**—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**

Sole Proprietor ............ Mr. J. W. LINGARD

*This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.*

BENEFIT
OF
Mr. G. C. BONIFACE.
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS.

Mr. Boniface has the honor to announce the following artists, who have generously volunteered:

Mrs. AGNES PERRY,
(late of Niblo's Garden.)
Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE,
Mr. J. W. LINGARD,

in the great play of the LADY OF LYONS.

Mr. G. C. BONIFACE as ............ CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
Mrs. AGNES PERRY as ............ PAULINE.

The comedy of SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE as ............ NANCY SCRAGGS.
Mr. J. W. LINGARD as ............ SIR MATHEW.
GEO. BROOKS as ............ TOM TAPE

Double Clog Dance by Masters Frank Cronin and Frank Collins.

The drama of the GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS.

G. C. Boniface ............ as ............ Samson Hardhead
Mrs. G. C. Boniface ............ as ............ Nance Butler

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager ............ WM. WHEATLEY

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SECOND WEEK

of the brilliant engagement of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, whose charming personation of THE ELFIN FANCHON is winning HIGHER POPULAR AND ARTISTIC SUCCESSES than have ever before indorsed its fame in New-York.

A TRIUMPH,

unequivocally attested in the nightly repeated evidences of CROWDED AUDIENCES, and in THE ENTHUSIASTIC ACCLAMATIONS with which she is NIGHTLY RECALLED BEFORE THE CURTAIN at THE CLOSE OF EVERY ACT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING until further notice, will be presented Waldener's beautiful play in five acts, expressly translated for Miss Mitchell from the German, entitled FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

ACT I.—THE SHADOW.
ACT II.—THE FESTIVAL.
ACT III.—THE REVELATION.
ACT IV.—THE PLEDGE.
ACT V.—REWARDED.

NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, AND A POWERFUL CAST.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING,** the celebrated picture, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH, called the "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and over 200 oil and water color paintings by the best European artists, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. Admission free. And will be sold at auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9.

## MEDICAL.

**MADAME ROSS,**

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
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During the month of February, Madame ROSS has treated thirty cases daily, or eight hundred and forty during the entire month, with dyspepsia, rheumatism, female disorder and pulmonic affections; she has made many remarkable cures.

**A CARD TO THE LADIES.**

I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, replaces the womb without pain in its natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases.

Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever causes produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D., No. 67 Carmine-st.

**MADAME ROSS,**

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.

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**A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF** midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

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SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT OF SOLON SHINGLE.

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CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1, 1866.

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MONDAY—Second time here, ROMANCE AND REALITY.

TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON.

First time, in six years, and never before acted here, Douglas Jerrold's celebrated drama, the RENT DAY, which will be presented with beautiful scenery, appropriate stage appointments, correct costumes and fine cast. Also Morton's capital farce of the EATON BOY.

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TUESDAY, March 6,
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Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON.

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EDWIN BOOTH
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in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU,
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presented with its unequaled splendor of
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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 7¾.

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MR. EDWIN BOOTH
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GRAND HAMLET MATINEE
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on which occasion he will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.
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Seats secured six days in advance.

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**CATASTROPHE ON SKATING POND,** illustrated in colors, with music of Matilda Toots, 50c. "Come Sing to Me Again," 30c. "Silver Trumpets," march, 35c. "Haunting Thought," by RICHARDT, 40c., mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

**PIANO-FORTES IN EVERY STYLE AT** LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Five 7-octave second-hand Pianos, possessing every modern improvement, at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 139 Broadway.

**MRS. KERR, LATE OF NO. 933 BROADWAY,** having returned from Europe, will see her friends daily at her Music Rooms, No. 66 East 26th-st.

**MARBLE MANTELS.**—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the Asia at Halifax, and the Edinburgh at this Port.

## Vigorous Measures Against the Fenian Malcontents.

## The Writ of Habeas Corpus Suspended in Ireland.

## One Hundred Arrests in Dublin in a Single Day.

## Excitement Over the Rumored Departure of Fenian Privateers from America.

## GERMAN TROOPS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

## The Emperor of Austria Proposes to Send Him as Many as He Can Pay For.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th ult., via Queenstown on the afternoon of the 18th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The *Asia* has 23 passengers for this port and 43 for Boston.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 14th, and Queenstown on the 15th of February, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 16th ult.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th ult.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Portland, arrived at Glasgow on the 17th ult.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 15th ult.

The steamship *Java*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 18th of February.

A telegram from Portugal, dated the 15th ult., announces that the American squadron has sailed for the Mediterranean.

A letter from Rome says that it is believed that at the next Consistory a Bishop of the United States will receive a Cardinal's hat.

### OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

**Great Britain and France Concerning Mexico—General Feeling that the Imperial Government is Coming Out Second Best.**

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 9, 1866.

A profound irritation reigns in France about the relations with America. The word has been pronounced, and passed hastily from mouth to mouth, "We have been ordered out of Mexico!" and you know how easy it is for a whole community to seize upon a word and form a judgment upon it without going deeper into the question. But there are two kinds of irritation; one against the United States, and one against the French Government. I have no need of telling you how parties are divided on this subject.

In the address of the Senate in reply to the speech from the Throne, you will see faithfully translated the feeling in Government quarters. The honorable Senators declare that "France does not obey the haughty commands of any country; she marches when she pleases!"

This tone of expression in an official paper is important as showing the degree of irritation which this affair has awakened, and still more important as showing in what a tight place the Emperor has placed himself; for on the one hand, his friends and the whole of the army say that he cannot withdraw from Mexico without losing his *prestige* before the world, and without inviting a revolution at the hands of the holders of the Mexican bonds; while on the other hand, if he chose to fight us, he will have his fleet sunk, and will be in equal danger of a home revolution. Moreover, Russia is waiting for an occasion to take Constantinople, and Austria to regain Lombardy, and never again would there be such an opportunity. The position, it will be seen, is a difficult one, and well calculated to produce irritation.

The Liberals, glad to see their enemy the Emperor in trouble, are nevertheless humiliated at the position in which the country is placed by his mad Mexican scheme; and as they have always told him that his scheme would end in humiliation and disgrace, they think they have the right to throw all the blame on him, and to draw upon him the censure of the country.

Until the publication of the Senate address and a series of articles in the semi-official *Constitutionnel*, it was supposed that the two Governments had come to an understanding on the basis of non-intervention; that is to say, France was to remove her troops this year, and the United States were to respect the neutrality of Mexico. The Senate address is savage in its terms and almost challenges the United States to war. The articles of the *Constitutionnel*, and, in fact, of the entire Ministerial press, are written in a tone to envenom and aggravate the discussion. Is this a mere tactic to cover up a retreat, or has the French Government been driven into a war policy? We shall probably soon know what the change means, but, for the present, I do not believe that the Emperor thinks of committing such a folly as going to war for MAXIMILIAN. Every interest of France dictates the withdrawal of the troops, and this I feel convinced he will ultimately do.

The *Constitutionnel*, among other of its arguments going to explain that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has not backed out of any of his own positions, says that had not the American Minister at Paris introduced first the subject of a recognition of MAXIMILIAN, he would not have proposed it to Mr. SEWARD, and would have confined himself to asking for non-intervention. In other words, this paper claims that the American Minister led the Foreign Secretary into the demand for recognition. You will be able to see whether the dispatches warrant this view of the case.

The first news of the taking of Bagdad by Gen. CRAWFORD naturally made a great sensation; but the news of the disavowal of the act and the imprisonment of CRAWFORD has now arrived, and appears to produce a general feeling of relief and satisfaction. A dispatch of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, speaking in the most positive way of the friendly intentions of the American Government, is published in this morning's *Moniteur*, and is destined to produce a good effect in the right direction. MALAKOFF.

### FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

**The French Press on the Capture of Bagdad.**

*From the Journal des Debats, Feb. 10.*

This document [the dispatch of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON] reduces to its real value the incident in question, and confirms the statement that the Federal Government had taken all the necessary measures for the prompt chastisement of the offenders. The Minister of France at Washington seems to believe, without however committing himself to a definite accusation, that the filibusters who took Bagdad had some intelligence in the place, and what seems to render the matter certain is, that immediately after the entry of the attacking party into the place, the garrison of the town pronounced against the Imperial Government and joined the maurauders in pillaging the place. That fact, already announced by letters from America, and confirmed by the dispatch of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON, proves that the regeneration of Mexico is not yet so far advanced as the *Constitutional* would make us believe, and that if there among the dissidents adventurers but little scrupulous, there are also some of the same kind to be found under the Imperialist flag, and that it was the latter who invited CRAWFORD and his men to the Mexican soil. Could the Juarists have done more? The dispatch of the Minister of France leaves no doubt of the intention of the Federal Government to preserve its neutrality; and that course is exactly what M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has urged. We have, therefore, but little more to desire, and everything seems to favor the recall of our troops.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge* says:

It is asserted that M. ROUHER will decline all discussions in the Legislative Body on questions relative to Mexico, as public debates might compromise the negotiations for the evacuation, which have really been commenced, and are in active progress. Very possibly this course will be facilitated for M. ROUHER by the attitude of the [illegible] itself, if I am correctly informed. M. THIERS, in the last meeting held at M. MARIE's, requested his colleagues not to complicate, for the Imperial Government, the difficulties of the evacuation, by engaging in a hostile discussion on that subject. I am induced to believe that there is some foundation for this rumor, as among the amendments emanating from a Committee appointed at a meeting of the Opposition, there is none relating to Mexico. A report is current, indeed, that M. EMILE OLLIVIER will make a speech strongly against the French occupation; but that would not be a reason for the orators of the meeting at M. MARIE's to join their old colleague; we are rather disposed to think that this circumstance, supposing it to be true, would make them persist in their resolution, and may even have been the cause which led them to adopt the same.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.**

In the House of Commons, on the 16th ult., Sir GEORGE GREY gave notice that on the following day (Saturday,) the House having specially agreed to meet on that day, he would ask for leave to bring in a bill to suspend, for a limited time, the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland.

Loud and general cheers followed this announcement.

In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl RUSSELL made the same announcement, and asked the House to sit on Saturday, the 17th ult., that no time might be lost in passing the measure.

Earl DERBY said it would be for the Government to justify the course it was about to take. If the House of Commons agreed to the proposal he would not interpose a moment's delay, but he hoped that at the earliest possible moment the Government would state the grounds on which they relied for the justification of their proceedings.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 17, Sir GEORGE GREY, in asking leave to bring in a bill suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, said that the Fenian conspiracy had only recently assumed its present proportions. It was necessary to strike an effective blow at the Fenian schemes, which were wholly discountenanced by the American Government. The loyalty of the British Army was beyond a doubt. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland earnestly requested the suspension of the act, saying that he could not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country if power was withheld from him.

Mr. D'ISRAELI concurred in the remarks of Sir GEORGE GREY.

Mr. BRIGHT protested against the suspension of the act, but said he would not oppose the Government.

Leave was then given to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland by a vote of 364 to 6.

The bill was then passed through all the stages and sent to the House of Lords, who likewise passed it without opposition.

The Royal assent to the bill was given on the night of the 17th.

THE PRESS ON THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT.

The London *Times* says that the Irish Government is of course better informed than any private persons can be as to the state of the country and the imminence of the danger. But in the increased activity of movement during the past month, and the presence of numbers of persons in various districts, with the scarcely concealed purpose of promoting insurrections, there is ample reason for the strictest precautions. The object of the Irish Government is doubtless to secure some of the emissaries of American Fenianism, who are now numerous in Ireland, and working with disastrous effect on the people. The measures of 1848 brought the revolutionary movement to a crisis, and the *Times* hopes that like proceedings now will effect a similar object.

The London *Morning Herald* (the conservative organ) says that the Government will be supported in the measure.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.

Upward of one hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th, principally strangers. Among those arrested is Col. WM. JOHN BYRON, of the Federal Army. Many more arrests are expected.

A man named CLARKE, who is supposed to have given information to the Police, was entrapped by five supposed Fenians into a lonely place in Dublin, where he was ruthlessly attacked and shot in the shoulder. He died of his injuries on the following day. The names of three of the men were known, and a reward of £200 had been offered for the arrest of the murderers. It was feared there would be other victims singled out.

The Dublin *Daily Express* says: "We have heard rumors relative to the probability of new light being thrown on the escape of STEPHENS and the discipline and internal management of the prison, in consequence of the extraordinary revelations contained in a diary found on one of the Fenian prisoners. We are informed that most startling facts are mentioned in this document."

THE MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* says that the troops in Ireland are being distributed more and more among the small towns, thereby giving greater feeling of security.

A FENIAN PRIVATEER.

The Liverpool *Journal*, of Feb. 17, contains an assertion that the Government has private information of a privateer being at sea on a Fenian errand. This is given as one of the probable reasons for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

The *Journal du Havre* mentions as a report requiring confirmation that a steamer fitted out as a privateer by the American Fenians sailed from New-York on the 20th of January under the name of the *Cuba*. She is said to be the *Fort Morgan*, formerly a Federal gunboat, which was sold by the Navy Department and bought by the Fenians. The *Journal* doubts the success of the Irish privateer, if there be one, as she would be regarded as a pirate by every naval Power, and when captured, it says, her crew should be hanged.

**Miscellaneous News.**

In the House of Commons on the 15th ult., Lord CARDWELL introduced a bill for the future government of Jamaica. He briefly explained that the Government had thought fit to ratify the decision which the Legislature of Jamaica had arrived at abolishing itself, and it would be proposed to establish a government, similar to that in Trinidad, for a period of three years, and if the experiment was successful then it would be made permanent. If not, some other arrangement would be devised.

Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice that on the 23d he would call attention to the inadequacy of the Neutrality laws to enable England to fulfill her international obligations toward foreign countries.

The Government bill on the cattle disease was debated and amended in several particulars and passed through committee.

The *Times* assumes that Mr. GLADSTONE's budget will show an excess of income over expenditures of about three millions sterling. It thinks Mr. GLADSTONE will attempt to reduce the national debt.

It is rumored that Sir CHARLES WOOD, late Secretary for India, has been offered and accepted the Peerage.

The *Daily News* believes that the Government has acceded to the propositions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, and that henceforth the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland will consist of half Protestants and half Roman Catholics.

A large meeting has been held at Exeter Hall, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society, to celebrate the passage of the Constitutional Amendment Act in America, and the consequent legal abolition of Slavery. Speeches in favor of a close union between England and America were made and loudly applauded.

The London *Times* to-day gives great prominence to a letter urging a postponement of the reform question, on the ground that politicians show an indifference to the matter, and Parliament has to consider many other matters of pressing importance.

Some interesting experiments had been tried on board the *Great Eastern* with Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH's new system of testing the insulation of telegraph cables. It is stated that by this system a perfectly continuous test is maintained during the laying of the cable, so that any loss of insulation or solution of continuity of the conductor is instantly detected on board the vessel even during the time that messages are being transmitted from ship to shore, or *vice versa*. In the event of injury to the cable while in the tank the discovery would be so prompt that the paying out would be stopped before it was possible that the injured portion could pass over the paying-out wheel into the sea.

### FRANCE.

In the debate on the address to the Emperor, M. DE PESIGNY contended that the English Parliamentary institutions were unsuited for France. The Emperor, he said, had given to France double liberty, founded on the solid basis of authority. It depended on public opinion to develop the liberty granted by the Constitution.

M. ROULAND said that the existing liberties of France were sufficient, while the Marquis DE BOISSY maintained a contrary opinion.

Finally, the address in response to the Emperor's speech was unanimously adopted.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash on hand of fifteen millions of francs. The bank has reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

Among the reasons assigned for the large stock of bullion in the bank of France is, that while the drain of specie was going on from England, large shipments of French manufactures were being made to the United States, all for cash, while at the same time there were no material investments being made by the French in Federal bonds or other American securities.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the new Peruvian frigate *Huascar*, lying at Brest, had enlisted French sailors, but they were subsequently disembarked at the request of the authorities.

The Paris Bourse was firmer, and the Rentes closed at 69f. 07c.

### AUSTRIA.

It was repeated that Count BELCREDI had positively determined to resign his office, and rumors were rife in Vienna of a general ministerial crisis. A special telegram from Pesth, however, asserts that the reported want of unanimity in the Ministry is utterly unfounded, and that their resignation was highly improbable.

It is asserted that Austria, in a note lately dispatched to Berlin, declared that now, as heretofore, she considered the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG to be the claimant with the best title to the sovereignty of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria is willing to furnish the Emperor MAXIMILIAN with any troops that he may require, on condition that they shall be incorporated in the Mexican army, and their expenses paid.

### RUSSIA AND ROME.

Diplomatic relations between Russia and the Papal Court have entirely ceased.

### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have adopted the Navigation Treaty between England and Prussia.

An address has been forwarded to [illegible]MARCK from the Holstein nobility deploring the state of affairs existing under the present provisional arrangements, and urging a union of the Duchess of SCHLESWIG and HOLSTEIN with Prussia.

### SPAIN.

The newly-born child of the Queen of Spain died on the 14th inst.

The Cortes would remain closed for three days as a testimony of their regret.

### SYRIA.

Late advices from Syria report that 4,000 Turks attacked 500 Maronites, commanded by JOSEPH KARAN, near Tripoli, and that KARAN had repulsed three assaults, and captured four guns and several prisoners. The Turks, at last accounts, were receiving reinforcements.

### ITALY.

The following is the text of the dispatch dated 5th of February, addressed by Gen. LA MARMORA, to the Italian Minister in Madrid, in consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red Book respecting the policy of Spain toward Italy: "I request you to remind Señor BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO that the September Convention, while acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, nevertheless placed certain conditions upon the application of that principle, those conditions concern France exclusively. You will therefore declare that, as regards other Powers, their non-intervention in the political affairs of Rome always remain in an unqualified principle, upon which the conduct of Italy will be invariably based."

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope mails to Jan. 15 had been received in England.

The war between the Free States and the Basutos continued, but only in name.

Great distress continued to prevail among the working classes from lack of employment and among the farmers from the failure of their crops.

Commercial matters were dull, but breadstuffs had considerably advanced in consequence of the blockade of Valparaiso.

### BRAZIL.

The French-Brazilian mails arrived at Lisbon on the 15th inst., with the following dates:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

COFFEE—7$100@7$200 for good firsts. Stock, 90,000 bags. Total shipments since the last steamer, 100,000 bags. Exchange, 25⅛@25¼.

BAHIA, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Sugar, 2$200. Exchange, 26⅛@27.

PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

SUGAR—2$150 for brown. Exchange, 27⅛@27¾.

### INDIA.

The following are the latest dates from India:

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Cotton quiet; shipments for the week, 30,000 bags. Freights to Liverpool, 40s. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Feb. 9.

Exchange, 2s. 1⅛d. Freights to England, 35s.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds are buoyant. Consols have improved one ⅛ cent. during the week. The discount rate remains unchanged, but a reduction in the rate by the Bank of England is expected in a few days.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 17.

COTTON.—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 56,000 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and 12,500 to exporters. The market opened at an advance of ⅛d., but closed partially ⅛d. lower on the week for American. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 21d.; Middling Orleans, 19½d.; Fair Mobiles, 20½d.; Middling Mobiles, 19d.; Fair Uplands, 20½d.; Middling Uplands, 19d. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet but steady. Stock in port 443,000 bales, of which 215,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Are steady, with the exception of Corn, which is easier. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour firm, but inactive. Wheat quiet and firm; Winter Red, 10s.@10s. 6d. Corn flat, and Tuesday's advance lost; Mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

PROVISIONS—Firm, except Bacon, which is easier, and Lard, a declining tendency. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef active, and 2s. 6d.@5s. higher. Pork firm. Bacon easier and declined 1s. Lard dull and 1s. lower for American. Butter dull. Tallow active and 1s. higher.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes declining: Pots, 31s. 8d.; Pearls, 34s. 5d. Sugar heavy. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice firm. Linseed active, and still advancing. Linseed Cakes dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil still advancing; sales at 42c. Sperm Oil quiet, at £125. Rosin very dull, at 11s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull. Petroleum steady, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d. for Refined, and 15. 6d. for Spirits.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING's Circular reports: FLOUR scarce. CORN steady. IRON quiet at £6 15s.@£7 for Welsh rails and bars, and 70s. 3d. for Scotch Pig. SUGAR heavy and 6d. lower. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE inactive. LINSEED CAKE active. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet and unchanged. ROSIN very dull. PETROLEUM still declining; Refined, 2s. 5d.@2s. 4d. SPERM OIL still advancing.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were quoted on Friday, the 16th, at 87⅛@87⅜ for money.
U. S. Five-Twenties, 68¼@68⅛.
Erie shares, 53@53½.
Illinois Central shares, 76½.
The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £239,000.

**Latest via Queenstown.**

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 17—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firmer but unchanged; Middling Upland 19d.@19¼d.
BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.
PROVISIONS steady, except Bacon and Lard, which are easier.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19—P. M.

Consols for money 87⅛@87⅜.
U. S. 5-20s 68@68⅛.
Illinois Central Shares 76@76½.
Erie Shares 52¾@53¼.

### MEXICAN NEWS.

**Rich Booty taken by the Liberals—Mendez Defeated at Tampico—Supposed to be Killed—Sinaloa in the hands of the Republicans—Successes of the Imperialists—Ditto of the Republicans—State of Orizava, &c., &c.—Spread of the Cholera in the French West Indies—Regulations Against the Introduction of Cattle.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866.

The inhabitants of Tampico, in Mexico, who were lately congratulating themselves on having been relieved by their French defenders from the inland blockade to which their town was subjected by the Republicans, have had their short-lived joy suddenly turned into mourning. Confiding in the prowess of the counter-guerrilla corps, on the Imperial side, under the command of Capt. JAQUIN, the merchants of Tampico intrusted to their guard merchandise to the value of upwards of half a million of dollars. The Mexican papers do not give full particulars, but it appears that on the 23d ult., MENDEZ, at the head of six hundred men, made an attack on Tantozuquita, where the goods were deposited, guarded by about eighty men, awaiting the arrival of JAQUIN's counter-guerrillas, who were to escort the conductors of the goods as far as Tula. The result was that MENDEZ captured the whole, taking away with him $400,000 worth, and committing the rest to the flames. He also carried off over a thousand mules which had been brought by their drivers to Tancanesqui, and which were intended to carry the goods into the interior, as soon as JAQUIN's counter-guerrilla corps should arrive. Between this last-named place (Tancanesqui) and Tula, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, the Imperialists have stationed at various points a force of upwards of 1,400 men, and yet the Tampico papers complain that there is a total want of security both for individuals and property, crimes of every description are committed, and the farms in the district have been reduced to ashes. A traveler, says the *Iris*, the Imperial official paper of Tampico, counted in the extent of ninety miles, on the road to Santa Barbara, fourteen bodies hung on the trees, a monster named PEDRO BLANCO having had the cruelty to hang a whole family, consisting of the father, mother, and a child four years old, and yet, continues the above-named journal, the actors of these atrocities go about unpunished, without its being possible to drive them out of the places where they resort.

Later news state that MENDEZ, at the head of two thousand men, who blocked up all the roads to Tampico, had been defeated by the French garrison at that place, who marched out and attacked him—MENDEZ himself, it is said, having been killed in the engagement. The loss of killed and wounded on the Liberal side is put down at more than 850 men, the loss of the French being about 100, of whom sixty formed a vanguard that were surprised in an ambuscade before the fight, and all cut to pieces.

On the other hand, in the State of Michoacan another Gen. MENDEZ, but an Imperialist, and not a Republican, obtained a brilliant victory, as the Imperialists boast, over the famous Republican commander, REGULES, killing a large number and taking between 600 and 700 prisoners, beside all the enemy's artillery, ammunition and arms, the remainder of their troops being put to flight. REGULES and several of his superior officers, it is said, took to flight, with small escorts, in different directions, and it was thought impossible that they could organize afresh; but this last supposition is not in accordance with true facts, it being evident that the Mexicans if beaten to-day are again to-morrow in the field, as fresh as ever.

The Imperial accounts likewise boast of successes in other parts of the Empire, which, as they are one-sided, may be true or not. For example, we are told that in the Department of New-Leon, at a place called Pesqueria Grande, Col. QUIROGA defeated the guerrilla force of ANTONIO GARCIA, consisting of upward of 260 men, who lost, including killed and wounded, over forty, three of their leaders being among the former, beside leaving eighty-seven horses with their furniture in the hands of the victor. Col. LOPEZ, at the head of two squadrons of the regiment of the Empress was attacked while on his way to Saltillo, by PEDRO MARTINEZ' band, who paid dearly for their daring. In Sonora 640 Republicans were defeated at Nacori, leaving on the ground 120 killed, among them a superior officer and several soldiers, 150 muskets in good condition, five boxes of ammunition, fifty horses, one cannon, and about fifteen prisoners. At Tacambaro, in Michoacan, CANTO, at the head of 400 followers, came badly off, losing a large number of horses and mules, beside having several of his men killed and thirty-four taken prisoners, among whom there were four officers.

There are, however, counterpoises, and ones of magnitude, to these last-named insignificant successes. The papers of the capital confess that the whole of Sinaloa, with the exception of Mazatlan, is in the power of the enemy. The town of Alamos, after a six hours' hard fight, was taken by the Republicans, and partly destroyed during the combat. The news had excited much consternation at Guaymas. It is complained that the Republicans in that part get arms, ammunition and clothing from the frontiers of Arizona. Alamos was attacked by TOLEDO, MARTINEZ and CORREA. The Imperialists, commanded by ALMADA, defended themselves bravely for six or seven hours. They were, however, conquered, and the place fell into the hands of the enemy, being given up to plunder. The commerce of Sinaloa is said to be ruined.

CORONA, who has been joined by PATONI at the head of 600 men, has about 2,000, and remains in the neighborhood of Mazatlan, attacking the detachments that leave the city. The Franco-Imperial paper, the *Estafette*, says that a band of 100 North Americans, attached to CORONA's forces, wander about and commit robberies on their own account.

The latest news from the capital states that ESCOBEDO was at Cadereyta, in the vicinity of Saltillo, with his artillery. It was reported at the last-named place that ORTEGA and NEGRETE were at Piedras Grandes, with 800 followers, blacks and whites, attempting to fight ESCOBEDO as a revolter.

On the 26th ult., 200 of the Imperial Foreign Legion left Saltillo for Encarnacion, to join LOPEZ's squadrons, which were anxiously expected.

The Republican forces under MARTINEZ and CORRO were on the estate of Bonanza, the property of Don JACOBO SANCHEZ NAVARRO, where they demanded $2,500 in money, and had enlisted the laborers (Peons) as soldiers. The overseer succeeded in escaping to San Louis.

Col. TINAJERO's division was still at Monterey.

The inhabitants of Orizava and the Austrian garrison stationed there, are said to be on such bad terms that a conflict is expected to take place between them, unless the authorities take proper measures to prevent it.

The Prussian Ambassador, Baron DE MAGNUS, and Secretary, arrived at the capital at the beginning of this month.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN, we are informed, is laboring hard to develop the resources of the Empire, and confides in the eventual triumph of his cause as well as in reëstablishing order and peace. He has granted permission to Don FRANCISCO A. KEIFFER, to finish in the interior of the Empire several lines of telegraph, and has given leave to another, Don GEORGE L. RAMMEKEN, to make a navigable canal from Chalco to the Garita of San Lazaro in Mexico City; also, to Messrs. KIMBALL, KEITH & Co., to make a city railroad in Puebla. The Emperor has arranged everything for the establishment of the Tribunal of Accounts, which began its important duties on the 1st of this month. He has also taken several steps toward the development of public instruction, and done many other useful and charitable offices.

The improvement of the streets of the capital, which were very much injured by the late inundations, has also been the object of his attention. Some progress in this direction has been already made, and very great advantages are expected to be derived from the works that have been undertaken. At last accounts he had come from Cuernavaca to the capital for the dispatch of important business.

### THE WEST INDIES.

**Cholera at Guadeloupe—From Hayti.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1866.

According to accounts received at Santiago de Cuba from the French West Indies, the cholera still continued at Guadeloupe, committing great ravages, the number of deaths up to Dec. 31 was as follows: Pointe-a-Pitre, 1,200; Basse-Terre, 2,000. In thirteen communes of Guadeloupe the number of deaths was 6,500. In Grand-Terre, in twelve communes, including Marie Galante, 12,200.

The last accounts to the 17th say that the cholera was markedly diminishing in Guadeloupe, but had made its appearance in Dominica.

The Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of Martinique had ordered that vessels arriving with cattle from Porto Rico should be subjected to quarantine on account of its being known that some cases of pleuro-pneumonia had appeared in that island among the cattle.

At St. Thomas there were two United States war steamers, and five others were expected.

From Hayti we are told that President GEFFRARD was about to leave Port-au-Prince on an excursion round the island, touching at all the ports. The President was much pleased with his new war steamer, which had a crew of 170 men, and carried 13 guns of heavy calibre. Hayti was completely tranquil.

Flour had risen in price in Porto Rico on the arrival of the news that the cholera had appeared at Santander, it being sold at $13 (gold) the barrel; it was believed the price would rise higher. Vessels were leaving and entering for St. Domingo, which the Spaniards regard as a proof that there no longer existed any ill-will toward them in St. Domingo.

There has been another fire at Matanzas, part of a dwelling-house and a stable having been destroyed; in the latter a valuable carriage-horse, that could not be got out, was burned to death. The insurance was with an English company—the North British Mercantile Insurance. LARA.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

**Our Piers and Wharves—Protest Against Legislative Encroachments—The Paris Exposition.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber was held at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Alexander Delmar, Howard L. Parmelee, D. S. Moore, Francis R. Goodrich, N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin, Joseph A. Drefous and Alexander Forman were elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. JOHN D. JONES, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of general average, reported as the opinion of the Committee that uniform regulations in regard to the matter could only be enforced and made effectual by legislation by the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Great Britain.

The report was ordered to be printed in pamphlet-form.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT presented, as unfinished business, the report of the Committee appointed, at the request of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to confer with that body in regard to a plan for constructing docks, piers and wharves for this City. A large portion of this report referring to the ownership of the wharves and piers was stricken out, on motion of Mr. OPDYKE, at a special meeting held to hear the report, and Mr. BLUNT now asked to have the part struck out reinserted.

Mr. OPDYKE contended that the idea that the City had no control over its own property, was ridiculous and should receive no indorsement from the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES said that the matter was too grave to be hastily disposed of. The title of a vast amount of property was involved in the matter, and it would never do for the Chamber to favor any act by which private property could be taken away, simply because it might be deemed of value for public use.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING opposed the motion to reinsert, and said the legal authorities, on which the statement in the report in regard to the control of the wharves and piers had been made, were inaccurately quoted.

The motion to reinsert was lost, all the members but one voting in the negative.

The report as amended was adopted.

Mr. RUGGLES presented a resolution to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce could not sanction any act of the Legislature which is intended to permit any company to take away private property without the consent of its owners.

After some remarks by Mr. WETMORE and others the resolution was adopted.

Mr. RUGGLES reported that the Committee on the Paris Exposition had carried out the instructions of the Chamber and sent copies of the action of the Chamber on the subject to all the Boards of Trade in the country.

The Chamber then adjourned.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

**The Tax Levy—A Steam Heating Apparatus for the City Hall.**

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. KEECH in the Chair.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of appropriating $50,000 for a steam heating apparatus to be placed in the City Hall, said amount to be inserted in the tax levy.

The report was laid over.

A resolution was adopted giving the Mayor discretionary power to issue permits for the exhibition of signs, the cost of such permits to be not less than $1 and not more than $10.

The report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy was then taken up, and, after a number of amendments had been made, was adopted.

Mr. PULLMAN said the President had declared the report adopted when only 16 votes in its favor had been given, and he should therefore hand in a written protest against such a decision, as in his opinion it required 18 votes.

The resolution calling on the Comptroller for a copy of the street cleaning contract was concurred in, and the Board then adjourned.

**The Health Bill and the City Inspector's Department.**

The City Inspector not having as yet received any formal notice that his department is abolished, still retains his position, and the business of the office is conducted as heretofore. It is quite likely, however, that the new Health Commissioners will organize to-day, and will very soon after make a demand on the City Inspector for the books and papers of the department. Whether he will resist the demand or not appears to be doubtful. It is thought by some that the Health Bill has not been prepared with sufficient care, and that certain powers conferred on the City Inspector's Department by the Legislature have not been abrogated by the new Health Bill; that consequently the City Inspector might continue to hold office and perform certain duties appertaining thereto in spite of the new bill.

With this end in view the following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen:

*Whereas*, By a recent act of the Legislature of this State, an Executive Department under this City Government, known as the City Inspector's, has been abolished; and whereas, said act provides for a Commission to take charge and control of all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of said City, and it is believed that said City Inspector's Department had cognizance over City executive business not provided for in the said act of the Legislature; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a Special Committee of three be appointed by the President of this Board, whose duty it shall be to examine into the provisions of the said act, the executive business performed by the present City Inspector's Department under existing ordinances, and report the result thereof, with their recommendations, to this Board, with the view that proper action may be taken thereon.

The following is the section of the bill referring to the City Inspector's Department:

SECTION 26. The Department known as the "City Inspector's Department," and every bureau thereof, and so much of the twenty-seventh section of the four hundred and forty-sixth chapter of the laws of 1857 as relate thereto, and each and every office in the said district relating to public health, or the duties of which are conferred on said Board, except the Health Officer of the Port of New-York and the Board of Quarantine Commissioners and its officers, are hereby abolished; and no salary or compensation shall be due or paid to any officer or board whatever, to any officer or agent or board in said District for services to be rendered after this act goes into effect, under any law or ordinance concerning life or public health, except under this act and as authorized by the board hereby created. And all other boards and offices now existing in said District under or by virtue of any law or ordinance relating to public health, are hereby also abolished; and no compensation shall be paid to or in respect of the same for any service rendered after this law shall go into effect, save as said Board of Health shall authorize.

**Day of Prayer for Colleges.**

The New-York University observed the day by exercises in the larger chapel. Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon, taking his text from Psalms 119: 9. "Wherewith shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word."

The preacher said that he stood as in a dream. In places perfectly familiar he found himself among strangers. Passing through the adjoining halls this morning it seemed as if the old echoes of greeting and laughter which only a few years ago he heard, came back to his ear, but those who uttered them were gone. Some of them in high places of authority are making our laws. Some of them in sick rooms, are contesting the march of disease; some in pulpits, are telling the sweetest story that was ever told; some of them in the triumph of their dying hour moved into the light. Here and there one mistook the right path, filled high the cup of sin, wiped the froth from his blistered lip, and found out when it was too late, that iniquity, though roseate and auroral at the start, "at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The preacher said he had no sympathy with those who would prepare young men for life by whittling down their expectations, or deploring their exuberance of soul. In accordance with the teaching of his text, he urged young men to make the Word of God their guide. He spoke at large of the parental anxiety now being expressed about sons in college, and besought his hearers not to disappoint the expectation of the Church.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH.

Service was held in this church at 3:30 P. M. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. PAXTON and MURRAY, and in the evening Rev. Dr. KREBS spoke on "The Relation of the Church to the Higher Education, and her Provision of a Standing Ministry."

### POLICE TRIALS.

**The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.**

BURGLARS IN A DANCE-HOUSE.

During Wednesday night a burglarious entry was effected on the premises No. 17 Laurens-street, occupied by GEO. WILLIAMS (colored) as a dancing hall. The burglars broke off a lock on the front door, and carried off a carving knife, a box of cigars, and a small quantity of liquors, escaping without detection. Officer BUDDINGTON, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested a colored man named HENRY WILSON on a charge of having committed the crime, and on searching him the missing knife was found in his possession. The prisoner was remanded for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

**Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.**

LOOKING FOR LODGINGS.

On the 26th ult., EDWIN BLACK inquired at No. 62 Charlton-st. for furnished rooms, and was shown a room by FRANCIS CRAMER, the lessee of the premises. After looking at the apartments, BLACK expressed a desire to write a note to a doctor for whom he was desirous of engaging the lodgings. Mr. CRAMER asked the visitor to seat himself at a table where a diamond pin, valued at $75, the property of the occupant of the room, Mr. JOHN M. DALEY, was lying. While BLACK wrote the note, CRAMER left the room, and soon after allowed the applicant to depart. On his return to Mr. DALEY's room the pin was missing. Yesterday, Officer JAY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested the accused, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. BLACK is 22, and a native of New-York.

**Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.**

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

During Tuesday night the liquor-store of GEORGE GILROY, No. 682 Second-avenue, was entered by burglars, who, after gaining an entrance, packed up a quantity of tobacco and cigars valued at $100, with the intention of carrying it away. Officer DIETRICH, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while patrolling his beat, had his suspicions awakened by seeing a light in the store. Approaching the door he found it locked, and on hearing some one moving about inside he burst the door in, passed through the premises and found three men climbing the yard-fence. Drawing his pistol, the officer demanded their surrender, when one complied. The prisoner proved to be PATRICK KELLER, a well-known character to the police. Soon after, Officers RANDALL and IRVING, of the same Precinct, arrested JAMES SMITH and EDWARD HUGHES, on a charge of being concerned in the burglary. All three of the prisoners were held for trial without bail.

### GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND.—Last evening Capt. GRACE and Mr. J. D. NARR, of the National Steam Navigation Company, gave a superb dinner on board their fine new steamship, the *England*, at her pier, at the foot of West Houston-street. The company, which numbered about fifty ladies and gentlemen, was quite select. The feast was well-ordered, and everything went "merry as a marriage bell." Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, having been called upon by his namesake, Capt. HALL, of the steamship *Scotland*, made a felicitous speech, and Mr. SULLIVAN, of Virginia, recited a biographical poem of domestic infelicity, entitled, "The Jay-Bird and the Blue-Bird." The British Queen and the American President were appropriately toasted, and happy speeches were made by Capt. SPENCER, Col. McLANE, and other gentlemen. The maiden passage of the *England* is regarded as a remarkable performance for a new ship, it having been accomplished in twelve days. She sails for Liverpool on Saturday next.

BRIDGING BROADWAY.—The Committee having under consideration the subject of constructing bridges over Broadway for the accommodation of foot passengers, were to have met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, but at the hour named only Alderman LOEW, Chairman of the Committee, being present, he stated that he would adjourn the meeting until 1¼ o'clock P. M. on Saturday next, when the Committee would hear any suggestions that engineers and others might have to make on the subject. He further said that the Committee had already received several plans and suggestions. Parties submitting plans must not expect any remuneration, but if their plan was adopted, perhaps the Common Council might be induced to grant a donation. One gentleman, who had submitted a plan, could, Mr. LOEW thought, be induced to construct one of the bridges, free of all cost to the City, for the mere honor of the thing, and the wide reputation he would gain thereby. The Committee then adjourned to 1 P. M. on Saturday next.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE on the body of an unknown man, which had been found floating in the East River at the foot of Broome-street. A verdict of "found drowned" was recorded. The deceased was about 45 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, with sandy hair, moustache and goatee. The body was dressed in a black frock-coat, with outside pockets, black pants, flannel undershirt, bound with red tape, and boots. The remains were taken to Bellevue Hospital....The body of ALEXANDER RUSSELL, who had formerly been in the employ of the Staten Island Ferry Company, was yesterday found in the water at Pier No. 2 North River. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, when a similar verdict was rendered. Deceased was a resident of Staten Island.

PROFESSOR BOONE'S LECTURE.—Prof. DANIEL BOONE, the eloquent young orator, delivered a very able lecture on "Temperance," on Wednesday evening, in Mozart Hall, before a large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Professor spoke for an hour in a very impressive manner, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Short speeches were made by Capt. DECAMP, Dr. ANDREW ROBINSON and JAMES D. MCCLELLAND, after which the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

### NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER YOUNG LADY FATALLY BURNED.—About 8:30 on Wednesday night Miss LUCY SHIPLEY, a young lady 17 years of age, residing at No. 20 Grove-street, was burned in the most shocking manner, and although alive last evening, the physicians in attendance stated that she could not possibly survive through the night. Miss SHIPLEY was in the act of removing a lamp from the mantel, when her dress took fire from the stove. This so alarmed her that she jumped suddenly back, causing the chimney and top which were fastened by a spring to give way, thereby scattering the fluid over her person, and completely enveloping her in flames. In this condition she rushed down stairs, where other members of the family tore up the carpet, and by wrapping it around her succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Her body was burned nearly to a crisp, and on one side the ribs were exposed, and the flesh on the arms was nearly consumed.

A SCHOONER SUNK.—The schooner *Snowflake*, lying in the stream near the Scranton dock, Jersey City, was cut through by the ice on Tuesday night and sunk. The crew succeeded in making their escape.

FIRE.—About 7 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred in a small building in Steuben-street, near Washington-street, Jersey City. Damage trifling.

[Advertisement.]

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CASH CAPITAL,
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OFFICE, NO. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
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In the Union Trust Company's office, until the 1st of May next, when they will occupy their office No. 18 Wall-st. Agents wanted.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA DESTROYS THE TEETH

Unless its effects are counteracted by that pure vegetable tonic and antiseptic, SOZODONT. No bodily disease can impair them if this antidote to all corrosive elements that act upon the enamel is regularly applied.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

**Passengers Sailed.**

*In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall.*—Hon. Anson Burlingame, U. S. Minister to China, wife, two sons and daughter; Hon. B. Van Valkenburg, U. S. Minister to Japan, and two Secretaries; Major-Gen Rosecrans and son, Right Rev. Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Honolulu; Rev. R. B. Post and wife, C. H. Porter, J. R. Wild and wife, A. N. Grenzbach and wife, Alpha Child, A. W. Kelsey, M. Marouse, wife and child, C. L. Carty, W. A. Abbott, C. F. Abbott, P. S. Instram, J. Ogilvie, U. S. Navy, Col. W. Ramsay, Capt. E. E. Fuller, H. Krouthall and lady, J. A. Delaynel, J. A. Luckitt, D. W. Dowthitt, Mrs. C. E. Stanton, Mrs. Cole and two daughters, M. Marause, wife and child, W. H. Osborn, S. Dannenbann, W. J. Mullin, Miss Estella Clement, J. C. Collins, P. F. Braiford, D. A. Scrimgeour, Mrs. M. E. Elwell, J. A. Mayhew, A. Sperling, Mrs. S. R. Brooks and daughter, Mr. H. Jacobs and two children, Mr. Stephenson, J. Naysmith, wife and child, W. K. Reed, Miss E. R. Jones, A. J. Ellis and daughter, John Davenport, J. S. Stuart, W. S. Middleton, S. B. Gilman, Rev. J. Lewis Trefern, wife, two daughters and three children, P. G. Justram, C. Medina and lady, Mrs. Ballen, J. M. Simms, W. H. Hawes, Joseph Reed, Joseph Deane, J. T. Lansing, Jno. W. Covill, J. W. Bates, Mrs. N. B. Lane and child, R. R. Trait, F. Frankenheim, David J. Clark, H. W. Segar, John McKay, Geo. Cusick, P. Cordova, Andrea Huerta, R. Lobos, wife and child, M. Maurhofer, E. C. Gould, J. M. Walling, Mrs. C. C. Pike, Nellie Heald, Mrs. W. S. Greene and child, Miss E. B. Crosswell, Miss E. Weaver, Abram P. Taylor, Mrs. A. B. Morey and four children, O. W. Young, Dr. A. S. Reber, Robert Beegan, Mary F. Beegan and sister, E. W. Rippey, Mrs. Calhoun, J. Tobin and wife, Miss L. Kelly, Mrs. Mering and daughter.

*In steamship Hunter, for Savannah, Ga.*—J. Going, R. Furlong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sullivan, G. Muller, J. Sheppard, P. McDowell, R. Hill, A. S. Haight, J. B. Godwin, J. B. Apthorp, E. Dubois and friend, W. B. Reynolds, P. J. Morris, J. S. Gautensteig, A. Gurness, H. Haywood, A. Thrasher, J. Witness, M. Gumpert, A. M. Dederick, L. Wilkouski, J. R. Corrigan, and 10 in the steerage.

**Passengers Arrived.**

MARCH 1—*In steamship Arago, from Havre.*—Mr. Arteaga, Mrs. Arteaga and child, Miss Arteaga, Mr. Keteltras, Miss Collins, Edmund Bertrand, Miss Helen Trait, J. R. S. James, Robert T. Souve, Miss Jennie R. Raven, Mrs. C. T. Sever, R. G. Fond, Miss Antoin F. Fond, Mrs. Theresa D. Fond, Miss Fannie Williams, Robt. C. Foote, Jas. C. Derriere, Miss Mary A. Derriere, Herbert Novier, J. C. Gene, G. Bart. Fontainean, Miss K. C. Dervale, J. D. Dervale, S. V. Rodere, Miss M. Rodere, F. W. Main, Mr. Dent, V. Folke, Miss Marjner C. Folk, John W. Russell, Mrs. Josephine W. Russell, Frank M. Russell, Amy F. Russell, Mrs. Rosini Solari, Chas. Cottier, Mrs. Theresa Petigny, Miss Burth Petigny, Dellile Millet, Eugene B. Murtha, Miss Collins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 34 | Sun sets..... 5 53 | Moon rises... 7 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 09 | Gov. Island. 8 58 | Hell Gate.... 10 20

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 1.

**Cleared.**

Steamships Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Ocean Wave, Briggs, Mobile, N. M. Terry; Hunter, Rogers, Savannah, L. L. Jones; City of Dublin, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Miami, Clark, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Kennebec, Edmonds, Philadelphia, J. D. Ruoff; Westchester, Ingram, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships Belmont, (Br.,) Grant, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Asia, (Brem.,) Metzhorn, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Vitula, Peck, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks Helena, McGray, Cork, for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Nordstern, (Hamb.,) Sohst, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Japan, (Hamb.,) Sanberlich, Hamburg, via Wilmington, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs A. B. Patterson, Pikk, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Ellen, (Br.,) Wallis, Aux Cayes, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Myronis, Higgins, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Hans Gude, (Norw.,) Due, Queenstown, for orders, Holmboe & Co.; Aquidneck, Begley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Sophia, Strout, Cienfuegos, Simpson & Clapp; Florence, Rathburn, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Neponset, Tracy, Trinidad, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Venus, (Br.,) Doody, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners L. A. Baylis, Bales, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Evelyn, Lockwood, Stamford; O. C. Acker, Hobby, Stamford; Lizzie, Tabbut, Philadelphia, James Henry; Prize Banner, Kehoe, Saugus, C. Nickerson; M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Palmetto State, Norfolk, Va., T. B. Chase & Co.; Arlington, Hulsey, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; H. W. Godfrey, Hicks, Wilmington, Harris & Howell; H. A. Weeks, Godfrey, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; C. H. Mirk, Brown, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; O. P. Binns, Taylor, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Magnolia, Chase, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; D. S. Williams, Letts, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Clara, Corson, Wilmington, N. C., Thompson & Hunter.

**Arrived.**

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre, via Falmouth Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bell. Feb. 12, the French steamship Nouveau Monde, of the General Transatlantic Co., put back to Havre, having carried away her steering gear when 40 miles N. of the Caskets, English Channel. Same day, Am. ship Germania, Townsend, put back with foremast and mizzenmast sprung—hull in good condition. Feb. 16, lat. 49 58, lon. 12 46, exchanged signals with Am. ship Great Western, bound W. Feb. 17, lat. 49 51, lon. 17 21, passed a Cunard bark-rigged screw ship, bound E. Feb. 23, lat. 48 16, lon. 48 05, came up with an impassable field of ice, with many bergs; coasted along it to lat. 46 25, lon. 46 54, when got clear, leaving a field to the eastward as far as the eye could reach from the masthead.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Feb. 14, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 469 passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 15, off Ballycotton, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound in. 21st, lat. 47 22, lon. 34 48, a steamer, supposed the Africa, bound E. 23d, lat. 45 50, lon. 39 36, a steamship, supposed the City of Cork, bound E.; also spoke Br. ship Callista Hawes, bound W. 27th, lat. 40 50, lon. 65 12, saw a steamer, supposed the Scotland, bound E. 28th, lat. 40 30, lon. 67 47, steamship Delaware, bound E. March 1, 50 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, saw ship City of New-York, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Feb. 10, with mdse. and 151 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly winds. Feb. 10, off Tormly lightship, passed steamship Erin, bound in. 11th, steamship Asia, bound in. 22d, lat. 45 53, lon. 42 55, steamship City of Washington, bound E. 28th, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with steamship Delaware, bound E.

Steamship Tybee, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Gussie, Telfair, Dean, Morehead City, N. C., 52 hours, with mdse. to John T. Wright, Jr.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Ship George Griswold, Pettengill, San Francisco Nov. 1, with mdse. to N. L. & G. Griswold. Had light winds and beautiful weather the entire passage. Was 24 ds. to the equator in the Pacific, 60 ds. to Cape Horn. 100 ds. to the equator in the Atlantic, 19 ds. from thence to port.

Ship Eleano, (of Newburyport,) Cheever, Calcutta Nov. 13, with mdse. to Lunt Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 7. Same day, J. H. Harding, passenger, of St. John, N. B., died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

Bark Nicolo Despot, (Aust.,) Pederin, Trieste 86 ds., with mdse. to Rodocannachi & Franghiadi. Feb. 19, lat. 30 34, lon. 64 22, spoke Spanish bark Camila Primera de Tasse, for Bermuda.

Bark Spirit of the Age, (of Liverpool,) Richardson, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with wool and hides to Edward Davidson.

Schr. Orient, Crocker, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Yeaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Fuller, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. P. Burton, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Empire State, Williams, George's Banks, with fish to George Booth.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Walles, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New-Haven, Horton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sterling, Hayes, Southport, with ship to Wm. B. Webb.
Schr. F. Merwin, Matthews, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.
Schr. S. F. Brainerd, Carl, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jeddie, Roberts, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Romeo, Shute, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. H. P. Bascom, Leach, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucie B. Ives, Wells, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryper, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Annie Borland, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, New-London.
Schr. Henry W. Johnson, Garrison, Boston.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Baldwin, New-London.
Schr. Chas. Moore, Ingersoll, Bridgeport.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport.
Schr. Francis Burritt, Norton, Orient, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. G. Collyer, Lewis, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Henry Castoff, Knowles, Newport.
Schr. Francisco, Warren, Wilmington, N. C.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, with mdse. to Geo. N. Stranahan.
Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, with mdse. to Geo. N. Stranahan.
Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, with nails.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

**Sailed.**

Steamship Arizona. From Quarantine—Spanish steam frigate Isabella Catolica, for Havana.

**Miscellaneous.**

The schr. Hazleton, of Taunton, went ashore on Mill Rock, where she now lies; also a sloop.

**Domestic Ports.**

BOSTON, March 1—Arr. ships San Carlos, Taleapuano, Ecuator, Constantinople; brig Charles Miller, Goree. Below—Bark Sagadahoc, from New-Orleans.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 27, P. M.—Arr. brig Herbert, (Br.,) Sanford, Halifax, N. S., for New-York; schr. Alex. Young, Brag, Philadelphia, for Boston; E. F. Crowell, Freeman, do. for Gloucester; Walton, Corbett, Baltimore, for Salem, Mass.; Shooting Star, Marshall, for Portsmouth; Jane Emison, Boston, for Norfolk; C. A. Stetson, Lennekin and A. Terrell, Higgins, do. for New-York; W. R. Genn, Parker, and Gen. Grant, Orchard, Portland, for do.; S. T. Smith, Smith, Eastport, for do.; Billow, Pierce, Rockland, for do.; Harriet Sawyer, Millbridge, for do.; Ceylon, Jacobs, Gloucester, for do.; S. Taylor and Taylor Small, McKay, Provincetown, to go on marine railway; steamer Mary Sandford, Sherwood, New-York, for Boston.

28th, 8 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Elizabeth Magee, Magee, J. C. Morris, Curtis, and S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sailed—Schrs. Gold, J. F. Smith, C. A. Stetson, T. Small, Ceylon, Jane Emison, Billow, Gen. Grant, Harriett, W. R. Genn, A. Terrell; brig Herbert, steamer Mary Sanford. Wind N.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Arr. ships Fleetwing, Bray, New-York, and Rattler, Marsh, New-York.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Arr. steamer Cuba, Sundberg, Havana; schrs. Minerva, Desosway, New-York; Pavilion, Snow, do.

Cld. bark Carioca, Story, Queenston, Ja.; schr. A. C. Lyon, ——, New-York, and steamer Sea Gull, Fish, do.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 28.—Arr. schr. E. Twins, ——, New-York, for Wilmington.

Sld. schr. Gen. Van Vleet, New-York.

**Foreign Ports.**

Am. vessels in Havre Feb. 12, ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, for New-York Feb. 20; William Frothingham, for New-York March 1; Onward, Hodges, Palermo Feb. 13.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Feb. 13, Jenny, at Bremen; 15th, Sucmatar, at Falmouth; 16th, Marlborough, at Liverpool.
Arr. from Boston, Feb. 9, Abd-el-Kader, at Messina.
Arr. from Philadelphia, Feb. 15, Lenoir, at Marseilles; Wavelet, at Liverpool.
Arr. from New-Orleans, Feb. 14, Harvest Home, at Havre; 16th, Tecumseh, at Liverpool; 17th, Wild Rover, at do.
Arr. from Mobile, Feb. 17, Alnie, at Liverpool.
Arr. from San Francisco, Feb. 16, Nonpareil, at Falmouth.
Sld. for New-York, Feb. 7, Charles & Edward and Veteran, from Messina; 16th, E. C. Scranton and F. B. Cutting, from Liverpool: Jan. 6, Southland, from Table Bay; 11th, Hattine, from do.; 14th, Jenny Lemelin, from do.
Sld. for Boston, Feb. 14, George Henry and Lillian, from Lamlash.
Sld. for New-Orleans, Feb. 15, Princess Royal, from Shields; 16th, R. F. Lane, from Liverpool.
Sld. for Mobile, Feb. 16, H. L. Routh, from Liverpool.
Sld. for Savannah, Feb. 17, Telegraph, from Queenstown.
MEM.—The Thalabba, from Deal for San Francisco, put back.

[LATEST PER ASIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.

Arr. from New-York, Ricardo, at Gravesend; Victoria "Alloa" and Washington, at Havre; Louis Henry and Burnside, at Marseilles; Altine and Mexican, at Liverpool.
Arr. from New-Orleans, Wild Rover, at Liverpool.

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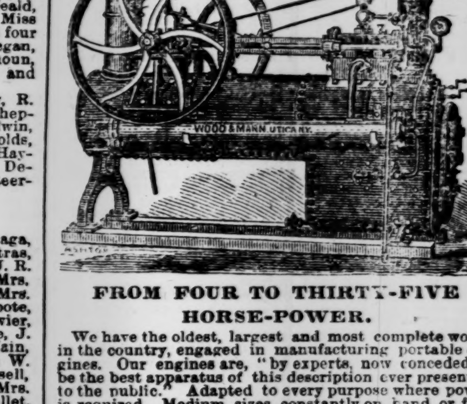

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 201, March 1, 1866.
66, 33, 61, 7, 47, 29, 45, 14, 3, 34, 32, 74.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 202, March 1, 1866.
38, 15, 39, 41, 3, 48, 2, 60, 7, 55, 47, 78.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 101, March 1, 1866.
10, 53, 72, 40, 25, 74, 61, 49, 14, 24, 5, 41.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 102, March 1, 1866.
24, 27, 1, 42, 52, 51, 68, 32, 75, 11, 18, 2.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of constructing aerial bridges for the use of pedestrians at the crossings at the lower part of Broadway, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.
All persons having suggestions or recommendations to make before the Committee touching the subject to be considered, will be present at the above-named time and place without further notification.
CHAS. E. LOEW, MICHAEL NORTON, ROBERT McGINNIS, JOHN MOORE, WM. H. GEDNEY, Special Committee.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WRISLEY, WETHERBEE and MUNSON, under the firm of WRISLEY & CO., in the business of hotel keeping at the American Club House, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Wetherbee retiring from said firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, Wrisley and Munson, at the same place, under the style and firm name of WRISLEY & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866. S. MUNSON.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, ONE THREE-story English basement brick house; price $5,800; also, one three-story and basement high-stoop brick house; price $5,700. The above houses have all the modern improvements. Also, two cottage houses on Bergen Hill, contiguous to the horse-car railroad; price $1,800 each. The terms on the above property made easy. For particulars inquire of JAS. McLAUGHLIN, Builder, No. 149 Montgomery-st., or at No. 177 York-st., Jersey City, in the evening; or of D. W. STONE, Real Estate Agent, No. 151 Henderson-st.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of A. T. MERCHANT & CO., for the transaction of Custom-house brokerage and commission business, at No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. [illegible].
A. T. MERCHANT, [illegible] J. HAYS.